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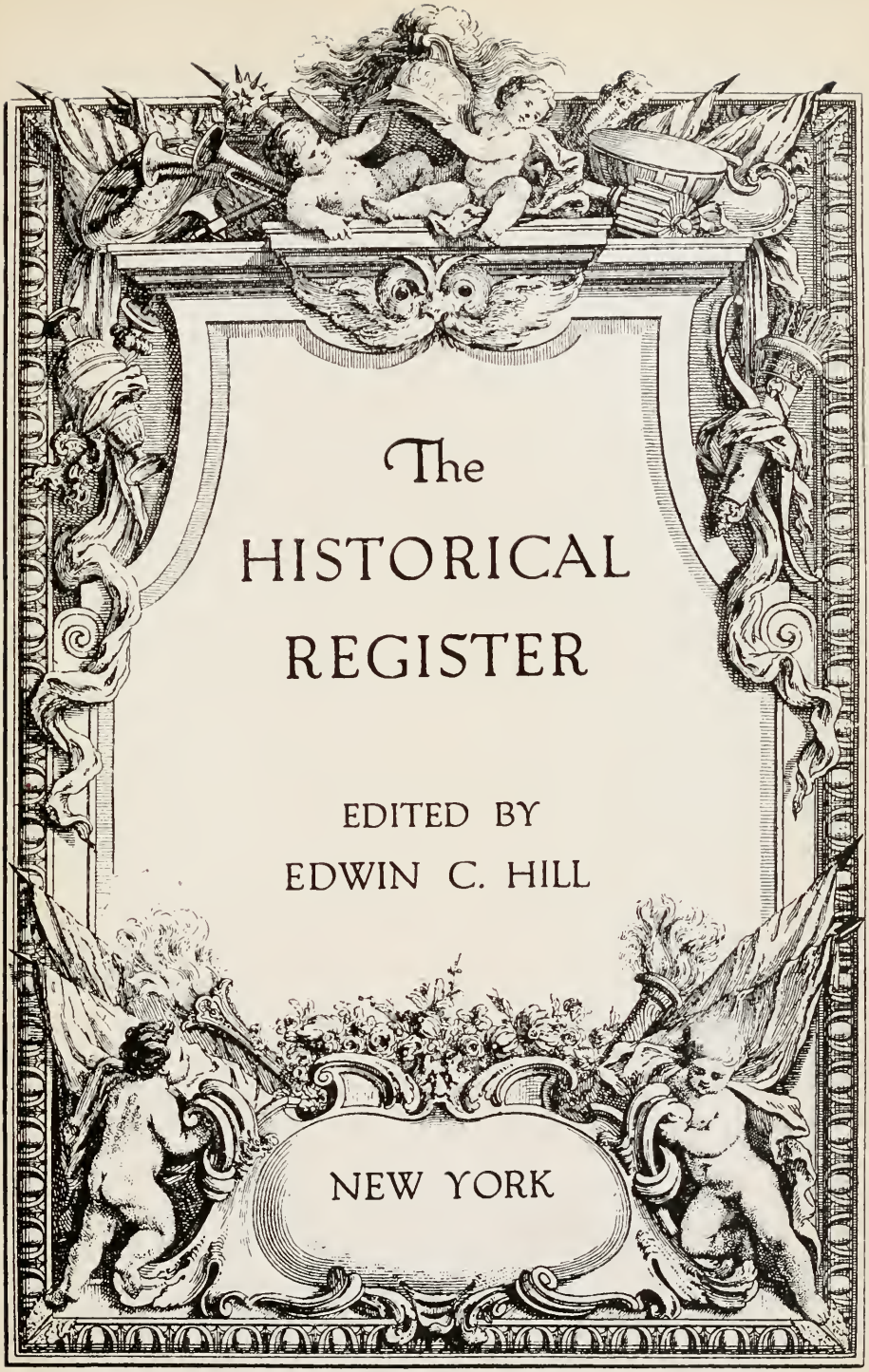
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The HISTORICAL REGISTER

EDITED BY
EDWIN C. HILL

NEW YORK

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The Historical Register

a BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF THE MEN OF OUR TIME WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE MAKING OF AMERICA

Illustrated with Portrait Plates

EDWIN C. HILL
NEW YORK
1919

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Foreword



HE HISTORICAL REGISTER is the first attempt to present, in a dignified and appealing form, the lives of those American citizens of our own generation, who have contributed to the making of America as a nation.

Its successive volumes have been planned to contain the relations of the deeds and enterprises of these men, while yet their memories are still fresh in our minds, and while we are still under the influence of their inspiring examples. By these tributes we shall not only acknowledge the debt we owe them, but we shall give to future generations the record of the best we produced as our contribution to their happiness and well-being.

In the truest and widest sense the history of any country is but the biographies of its leaders in enterprise and thought. For after all is said, History is life in story, and what is life in story if it be not Biography?

The story of the founding of our great American Republic is to be read in the lives of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. The tale of our Civil War is to be found in the life of Abraham Lincoln, as the tale of England's emancipation from kingly tyranny is to be found in the life of Oliver Cromwell. Julius Caesar created the grandeur of the Roman Empire; Napoleon the splendor of a dying feudal France. Cyrus and Alexander, Augustus and Charlemagne, Moses and Mahomet focus in themselves the triumphal marches of nations. Paul and Savonarola, Luther and Calvin, Loyola and Wesley are the people's pilots over the great oceans of thought. Always it has been the single men who have highly resolved and highly achieved who, by the power of their creative and conquering spirits, have inspired their fellow-men to a communal realization of the finest expression of the human soul—of justice and honor and well being in freedom.

For without leaders we should not know where to go, and

fulfillingly. That is why it is so helpful and so encouraging to read the lives of men who have dared and done greatly. Everywhere and always it is the life lived that counts, that brings the right response from us, and that sets the old world marching onward again, refreshed, to the music of a new processional.

The American Republic is still a nation in the making. A century and a half ago it was a colony of settlers seeking to live their lives in freedom from tyranny. During that period the people lived intensely yet bravely under the most adverse conditions. As pioneers in a primitive land they had to contend with nature in her hardest moods. From their loins sprang the farmers, the prospectors, the engineers and the captains of industry who have succeeded in harnessing the forces of nature to do their will, and have changed the country into a land flowing with milk and honey. To-day, America has taken her place among the nations of the world as their leader in all that makes for achievement in enterprise and invention. History records no like remarkable development of a people in so short a time. It stands alone, a splendid example of human courage and a magnificent demonstration of democracy. It is but just and proper that the men who brought this about should receive their due merit of appreciation. And this the HISTORICAL REGISTER gives.

Of necessity, the lives of such men must, in the main, tell of material successes. They were the builders of their nation and dealt with the concrete matters of the establishment of homes and government and communal prosperity. The men who have succeeded them are deeply interested in such matters. The HISTORICAL REGISTER therefore, must, for the time being, embrace the doings of men of action rather than of men of thought. But all action springs from thought, and the thought behind the actions of American men has always been fed and nursed by high ideals of justice and honor. Soon there must arise the thinkers and teachers who will keep the lamp of enlightenment burning. These will be the more helped in their task by seeing how the spirit of our commonwealth never flagged despite personal aims and desires.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER will thus be:

First and foremost, a biographical history of the American nation of our time.

Second, a record of the lives of those of our day and generation whose careers were in line with their country's progress and development.

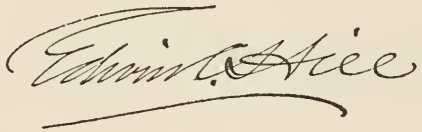
Third, it offers the great examples for the coming generations to follow.

Fourth, it preserves living in our memory the characters and personalities of those with whom it was our privilege to live and delight to honor, and

Fifth, it is a National Portrait Gallery of the best of our citizenship.

The portraits included in each volume are faithful and lifelike presentations, reproduced by the best modern photographic processes. They have been furnished by relatives as being the best for the record, and the utmost care has been taken to make them as perfect as art can make them.

These are the appeals which this notable work makes. They are so evidently worthy and desirable that there can be no question about their value. The Editorial Board is confident that the hearty co-operation of those appealed to will be obtained, so that the work may become an established institution with the passing of the years. "People will not look forward to posterity," said Burke, "who never look backward to their ancestors."



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Isaac L. Rice

Isaac Leopold Rice

ISAAC LEOPOLD RICE was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 22d, 1850, son of Mayer and Fanny (Sohn) Rice. In 1856 the family emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He received his early education at the Central High School of Philadelphia and at the age of sixteen returned to Europe and entered the Conservatoire Nationale, Paris, where he worked untiringly for several years, his studies including harmony and counterpoint, piano and other musical instruments and vocal music. During this time he acted as correspondent for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. After a concert tour through Germany and a visit to England, where, at the age of nineteen, he gained his first chess prize at the Manchester Chess Club, he returned to New York and settled down to the drudgery of teaching music, in order to support his parents, brothers and sister.

In addition to the daily ten hours of teaching, this tireless worker produced many songs and orchestral and piano compositions. He studied many languages, including Latin, which he read with the utmost ease; he contributed articles to various magazines and newspapers and he wrote "What is Music?" now considered a classic.

In 1878, Dr. Rice, without interrupting his other pursuits, entered the Columbia Law School, graduating in two years with the highest honors.

In 1882, Dr. Rice became a member of the faculty of political science of Columbia University, and for four years devoted his energies to organizing and establishing the school of political science and economy. In 1886 Dr.

Rice severed his connection with Columbia University, and entered upon the practice of law.

Fairly launched upon his new career, he won the fight for the bondholders of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company and was instrumental in reorganizing the corporation, avoiding the assessment and enabling the company to raise all the money wanted by voluntary subscription. He also reorganized the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway and the Texas Pacific Railroad. Subsequently he became counsel and director in the Richmond Terminal and Richmond-Danville and Eastern Tennessee systems and of the Georgia Company, controlled by the Central Railway and Banking Company of Georgia, properties which now constitute the Southern Railroad. He scored still another triumph when he formed the plan of settling the difficulies of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company through the organization of a new company called the "Reading Company."

Dr. Rice was virtually the founder of the storage battery industry in the United States and was president of the first company organized to promote it. Likewise he was founder of the electric automobile industry by virtue of his organizing the Electric Vehicle Company, of which he became the first president. He brought the first motor driven vehicle to New York City and for some time carried on a spirited campaign to have it allowed upon the parkway. He organized and became president of the Electric Boat Company, which purchased the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. The Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigerating Company, of which he was president; the Casein Company of America and the Forum Publishing Company are other evidences of his untiring energies in the field of business promotion. The many executive positions filled by him included those of

president and director, Electric Boat Co., Holland Torpedo Boat Co., Electric Launch Co., Industrial Oxygen Co., New Jersey Development Co., Société Française de Sous-Marins, of Paris, France; Consolidated Railway Lighting and Refrigerating Co., Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Co., Railway and Stationary Refrigerating Co., Lindstrom Brake Co., president, treasurer and director, Casein Co., National Milk Sugar Co., Dry Milk Co., Rosemary Creamery Co., Quaker City Chemical Co., Casein Mfg. Co., Chairman Board of Directors, Consolidated Rubber Tire Co., Chicago Electric Traction Co., and The Heating and Power Co.

Dr. Rice was a member of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the Lawyers', Harmonie, Automobile, and Lotus Clubs of New York City; Union League of Chicago, and City Liberal Club of London. As a man of letters, Dr. Rice contributed many able articles to the North American Review, Forum and Century.

In 1912 Dr. Rice was elected a life member of the Albany Burgesses Corps, the oldest veteran military command in the United States. In 1902 Bates College conferred upon Dr. Rice the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his work in the field of electric industry.

He was a great chess enthusiast and organized the Triangular College Chess League, to which for many years he contributed the prizes. He invented the Rice Gambit, (a chess opening), now known all over the world, and organized many chess clubs. His gift of the international trophy, valued in the neighborhood of $1,300, which was contested for in many matches by Oxford and Cambridge representing England, and, at various times, by Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cor-

nell, Brown and Pennsylvania representing America, will ever stand as a monument to his all-absorbing passion for promoting and encouraging chess in educational institutions. In addition to those named, other colleges, such as New York University, the College of the City of New York, Hamilton and Johns Hopkins, as well as the High School League in New York, were made the recipients of valuable championship chess tables, on which were placed silver medals to receive the proper inscriptions as tournaments were decided and titles changed hands.

Dr. Rice provided all of the trophies of the Triangular College Chess League and many of those placed in competition by the New York State Association. The property trunk of the latter association, containing a full outfit of playing paraphernalia, was provided largely with funds contributed by him. Dr. Rice gave more money to the cause of chess than any man who ever lived.

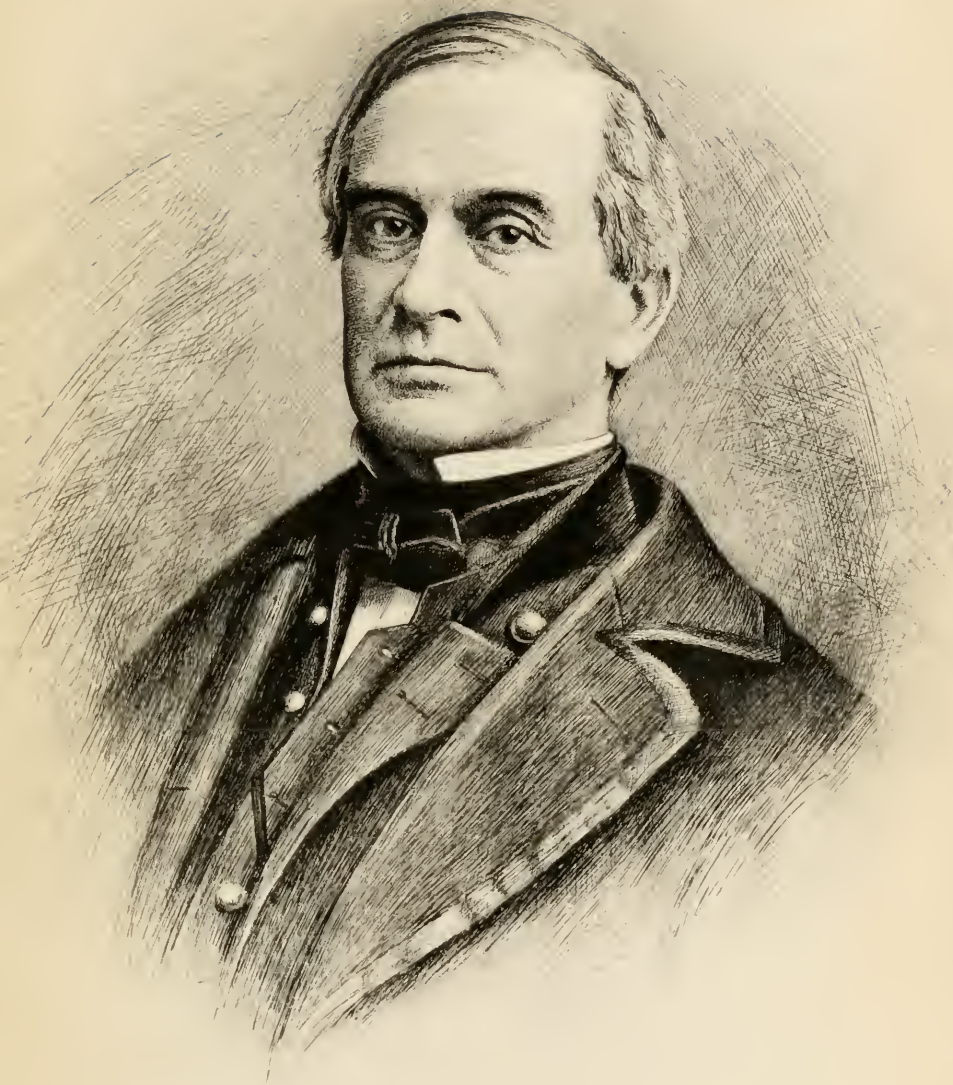
In 1885, Dr. Rice married Julia Hyneman Barnett, daughter of Nathaniel Barnett, of New Orleans, La., a woman of exceptional talents and unusual personality from whom his ambitious efforts and energies received their most valuable assistance and encouragement. Mrs. Rice was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of New York, in 1885. She came into international prominence in 1905 by reason of the able campaign she waged against unnecessary noises in the city, and she inaugurated the national movement for a safe and sane observance of the Fourth of July in place of the old barbarous celebration of the day. Mrs. Rice was particularly interested in the new movement for public recreation centers in the City of New York, in parks, playgrounds for children and the little farm schools and outdoor kindergarten centers.

Dr. and Mrs. Rice had six children, Isaac Leopold Jr., Julian, Muriel, Dorothy, Marion and Marjorie Rice.

Dr. Rice died November 2d, 1915, a man of strong personality and remarkably keen judgment whose hand was ever ready to help those requiring assistance.

Robert Anderson

ROBERT ANDERSON was born at Soldiers' Retreat near Louisville, Kentucky, June 14th, 1805; son of Richard Clough and Sarah (Marshall) Anderson. He was appointed from Kentucky by President Monroe a Cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, July 1st, 1821, and was graduated July 1st, 1825, and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, and Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, July 1st, 1825. He served as private secretary to his half-brother, Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., the first United States Minister to Colombia, South America, 1825-26; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the Artillery School of Practice, 1826-28; on ordnance duty at St. Louis Arsenal, 1828-32; Assistant Inspector General on the staff of General Atkinson, and Inspector General with rank of Colonel, Illinois Volunteers, Black Hawk War, and in the campaign against the Sac Indians; personally conducted Black Hawk and the other Indian prisoners captured at Bad Axe, August 2d, 1832, to Jefferson Barracks. In the Black Hawk War he mustered Abraham Lincoln in the Service twice and out of the service once. Promoted First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, June 30th, 1833; in garrison at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, 1834-35; at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Artillery, September 10th to December 1st, 1835, and Instructor, December 1st, 1835, to November 6th, 1837; in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1837-38, during which time he engaged in the action at Locha-Hatchee, January 24th, 1838; was in command of troops and captured In-



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dians near Fort Lauderdale, April 2d, 1838, in the Cherokee War; brevetted Captain, April 2d, 1838, for gallantry and successful conduct in the war against the Florida Indians; was aid-de-camp to Major General Scott, May to July, 1838; served as Assistant Adjutant General with the brevet of Captain on General Scott's Staff from 1838-41, while removing Indians to the West; in the border difficulties was Assistant Adjutant General of the Eastern Department, 1838-41; member of board of officers to examine translation of "Instructions for Field Artillery Horse and Foot," 1841-44; in garrison at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, 1845-46; at posts in Florida, 1846-47; engaged in the war with Mexico; at Vera Cruz, March 9th-29th, at Cerro Gardo, April 17th-18th, at skirmish at Amazoque, May 14th, and at the Battle of Molino del Rey, September 8th, 1847; brevetted Major, September 8th, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle of Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded in an attack on the enemy's works; promoted to the rank of Major and assigned to the First Artillery, October 5th, 1857; stationed in Charleston Harbor in command of defences, with headquarters in Fort Moultrie from November 20th, 1860. When the threatened secession of South Carolina assumed warlike demonstrations he demanded of his government at Washington reinforcements in order to protect the United States forts from assault and probable capture. Failing to receive such support, he spiked the guns in Fort Moultrie, burned the gun carriages, cut down the flag staff and, with his seventy faithful fellow soldiers, left the fort on the night of December 26th, 1860, and landed his command and his country's flag at Fort Sumter, where he raised the flag with a prayer and made his famous defence that gained for him the grateful title, "Hero of Fort Sumter." After a siege of more or less violence for sixteen weeks and a bom-

bardment of thirty-six hours, during which time his government failed either to reinforce the fort, or provision those defending it, he evacuated the fort to the South Carolinians, marching out with the honors of war. He carried his flag with him and embarked for New York, where he received from the new administration and the entire populace the honor and thanks justly due for his brave defence of the national honor and the nation's Flag. President Lincoln promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General in the United States Army, May 5th, 1861, and assigned him to the command of the Department of Kentucky, May 28th, 1861, and to the Department of the Cumberland, August 5th, 1861. He was the only Union officer permitted by the Legislature of Kentucky to raise troops in that state. On October 8th, 1861, he was placed on waiting orders. On August 19th, 1863, he was placed in command of Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and on October 27th, 1863, on the staff of the General commanding the Eastern Department. He was retired from active service October 27th, 1863, "for disabilities resulting from long and faithful service and wounds and disease contracted on the line of duty." He was brevetted Major General, United States Army, February 3d, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the Harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, in the defense of Fort Sumter." He was ordered to Washington and on April 14th, 1865, he re-raised the Flag over Fort Sumter. He became an honorary member of the Society of Cincinnati in the State of New York and was the author of "Evolutions of Field Batteries" (1860). He was the organizer and founder of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C., and in 1869 went abroad for his health. He married March 26th, 1842, Eliza Bayard Clinch and had five children, Marie L., Sophia C., Robert, Duncan Lamont Anderson and Mrs. Eliza M. C. Lawton. He died at Nice, France,

October 27th, 1871. The remains were brought home on the Guerriere and after remaining a short time at Fortress Monroe were buried at West Point. His last service for his country was the formation of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy. He was a truly gallant soldier, a patriot and a Christian.

Charles Franklin Bassett

CHARLES FRANKLIN BASSETT was born in Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., October 9th, 1862, son of Ansel and Elizabeth (Johnson) Bassett. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the country, and directly and collaterally include many of the most ancient and honorable of the old Puritan families. William Bassett sailed from England on the ship "Fortune" in 1621, and settled at Duxbury, Mass. He removed later to Bridgewater, Mass., of which he was one of the proprietors, was admitted freeman in 1623; and was closely associated with the chief dignitaries of the Massachusetts colony. He died in 1667. The intimacy of his son, William Bassett, 2d, with Governors Winslow and Hinckley was so close that he, dying early, appointed them guardian over his children.

By the marriage of Nathaniel Bassett of the fifth generation, in 1745, to Hannah Hall, the great-granddaughter of Margaret, daughter of Governor Josiah Winslow, Charles F. Bassett is eighth in descent from Governor Josiah Winslow and ninth in descent from Governor Edward Winslow.

Charles F. Bassett's line of descent from the family of Dymoke, is derived through his great-grandmother, Hannah Dymoke, mother of Ephraim Dymoke Bassett. The ancient Cavalier Family of Dymoke, by marriage with the heiress of the house of Marmion, became hereditary Champion of the Kings and Queens of England, it being the knightly duty of the head of the family on Coronation Day to challenge to mortal combat anyone who ventured to deny the right of Sovereign.



Charles F. Barrett

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The founder of the Dymoke family in this country was Elder Thomas Dymoke, who came from Pinchback, England. He was selectman of Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, admitted freeman in 1636, and in 1639-40 removed to Barnstable, of which he was one of the original proprietors. He was Lieutenant of Militia, the highest military commission in the Colonies at the time. He died in 1658.

Charles F. Bassett was educated in his native town. In September, 1879, he came to New York to take a position with the firm of H. C. Hulbert & Co., one of the largest paper and supply concerns in the country. In 1890 he was admitted to partnership in the firm and went to Europe to represent the house in important contracts and agencies. In 1900 he was made attorney in liquidation coupled with an interest in the long established firm of M. Plummer & Co. and that same year took over that business and together with his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Sutphin, consolidated it with H. C. Hulbert & Co. under the name of Bassett & Sutphin. In the year 1910 his firm took over the business of B. & O. Myers.

He was interested actively in many important enterprises. He was first vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the East River Savings Institution of New York; director in the Importers and Traders National Bank; trustee and member of finance, trust and credit committees of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn and New York; director and member of finance and executive committee of the Celluloid Company; director in the United States Life Insurance Company and several other large corporations.

Mr. Bassett was a member of the Union League Club of New York, Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Drug & Chemical Club of New York, the Baltusrol Golf Club,

the Canoe Brook Country Club, the Misquamicut Golf Club and Down Town Association. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a life member of the New England Society in New York and also a life member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

In 1893 he married Miss Carolyn Hulbert, daughter of Henry C. Hulbert and Susan Robinson Cooley, a descendant also from the same Bassett and Dymoke ancestry, and had two children, Hulbert Dymoke Bassett, and Elizabeth Hulbert Bassett.

Mr. Bassett died December 20th, 1916. He fully sustained the proud name of his distinguished ancestry, and exhibited the faithfulness and honor which have rendered illustrious his country's history.

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E. Seguin

Edouard Seguin

EDOUARD SEGUIN was born at Clamecy, department of Niévre, France, January 20th, 1812. He was descended from a long line of eminent physicians in Burgundy, and himself the most gifted of his line, he was possessed of such analytical power and such patience of research that he had become a great favorite of the venerable Itard and of Esquirol, then the most eminent psychologists of France.

He was an eloquent writer, a brilliant conversationalist, and one of that coterie of young philosophers, all of whom afterward attained distinction—Ledru Rollin, Pierre Leroux, Louis Blanc, Michel Chevalier, the elder Flourens, the brothers Pereire, Jean Reynaud, and Victor Hugo. Among them all none was more brilliant or more beloved than Edouard Seguin.

The young physician had already been for two years endeavoring, with Esquirol's aid, to rend the veil which had hidden the mental perceptions of the idiot children of the Hospice de Bicetre from the eyes of the philosophers of the time. At length, in 1839, there appeared a modest pamphlet entitled "Resumé of What We Have Done During Fourteen Months Past—Esquirol and Seguin." In simple language it told of the success which had attended their efforts to illumine these darkened intellects.

Dr. Seguin had definitely determined to devote himself for life to the attempt to rescue from degradation and misery the lowest, most forlorn, and abject of God's creatures. He went on alone, patiently treading and re-

treading his beaten paths, trying a thousand experiments to awaken these slumbering, lethargic intellects, and formulating from observation and induction his theories of the causes and possible cure of idiocy. After six years of self-denying labor, conducted wholly at his own expense, he ventured to ask the Academy of Sciences to appoint a commission to examine and report upon his methods and work. This commission, consisting of Messieurs Serres, Flourens, and Pariset, some of its most eminent members, examined, critically and thoroughly, his method of training and educating idiotic children, and reported to the Academy, giving it the highest commendation, and declaring that up to the time when he commenced his labors (1837) idiots could not be educated by any means previously known or practiced, but that he had solved the problem.

The report called attention to his school, which was henceforward almost constantly visited by teachers and philanthropists of his own and other nations, and as his methods were thus made known, schools for the feeble-minded were soon established in England and several countries of the Continent. Two years later (in 1846) he prepared and published his great "Traitement Moral, Hygiene et Education des Idiots, et des Autres Enfants Arrieres," which was crowned by the Academy and had a wide circulation. The work is a masterpiece. All its methods, instructions, and rules are perfectly defined.

In 1850 he came to the United States and aided in the more complete organization of schools for idiots throughout the country. In 1851 he entered upon the general practice of his profession in Cleveland, Ohio, but his heart was too deeply interested for his helpless protégés and in 1854 he went to Syracuse, N. Y., to teach and train idiotic children in the New York State

Institution. During the following three years he assisted in establishing institutions throughout New England, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1857 he revisited France, returned in 1860 to practice medicine at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; and removed to New York City in 1863. His thorough knowledge and rare skill, coupled with his pleasant and engaging address, would have won him a large practice in the metropolis, but he preferred to devote his time to the children of the idiot asylum, Randall's Island, and to train teachers for them. Meanwhile he studied the wider application of his "Physiological Method" to the education of children. With the aid of his wife he established a physiological school in New York City for feeble-minded children, the outcome of which was the celebrated Seguin Physiological School at Orange, N. J. This school is still being conducted by his widow, Mrs. Elsie Mead Seguin and has attracted the favorable attention of the American medical profession. There are in Europe, Asia, the United States, and Canada more than fifty of these institutions, all of them owing their existence, directly or indirectly, to his personal effort, or the instructions laid down in his books.

Dr. Seguin was many times a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress, and was an officer of the latter. Among his more important writings were "Resumé de se que nous avous fait Pendant Quatorze Mois" (with Esquirol); "Conseils a M. O.—sur de l'Education de son Enfant Idiot" (1839); "Therie et Pratique de l'Education des Idiots," part first (1842), part second (1843); "Hygiene et Education des Idiots" (1843); "Images Graduees a l'Usage des Enfants Arrieres et Idiots" (1846); "Traitement Moral, Hygiene et Education des Idiots, et des Autres Enfants Arrieres" (1846); "J. R. Pereire,

Premier Instituteur des Sourds et Muets en France" (1847); "Historical Notice of the Origin and Progress of the Treatment of Idiots" (1852); "Idiocy and its Treatment by the Physiological Method," revised by the author's son, Dr. E. C. Seguin (1866); "New Facts and Remarks Concerning Idiocy" (1870); "Medical Thermometry" (1871); "Prescription and Clinic Records" (1865-77); "Mathematical Tables of Vital Signs" (1865-77); "Thermometres Physiologiques" (1873); "Manual of Thermometry for Mothers, Nurses, Teachers" (1873); "Official Report on Education" (1875); "International Uniformity in the Practice and Records of Physic" (1876); and "Medical Thermometry and Human Temperature" (1876). On May 26th, 1880 he was married in New York City to Elsie M., daughter of Walter J. and Laura C. (Benedict) Mead of Montgomery, N. Y. He died in New York City, October 28th, 1880.

His devotion to his work was of the most unselfish, kind; in short, "He loved others better than himself."

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Joseph H. Choate

Joseph Hodges Choate

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE was born at Salem, Mass., January 24th, 1832, son of George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate. His father, a native of Essex County and a graduate of Harvard, was widely known as a skilled physician, and represented Salem in the general court for a period of several years. His mother was a daughter of Gamaliel Hodges, of Salem. By both lines Mr. Choate was descended from old Colonial stock, and was related directly and collaterally with some of the most memorable characters in the history of New England.

The Hodges family traces descent from a representative of the family who came from England and settled in Bristol County, Mass., about 1630.

Mr. Choate was prepared for college in the public schools of Salem, and was graduated from Harvard in 1852, ranking fourth in a class of which his elder brother, William Gardner Choate, was the first. He then entered the study of law in the Harvard Law School, and was graduated in 1854. After an additional year of reading and practice in the office of Leverett Saltonstall, in Boston, he was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts in 1855. The same year he made his home in New York City.

Mr. Choate's first connection in New York was with the law firm of Scudder & Carter. He had come to New York with a letter of introduction from Rufus Choate to William M. Evarts, and in 1856 he was invited to enter as clerk for the firm of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Choate once said of Rufus Choate that "to his example and in-

spiration, to his sympathy and his helping hand" he owed more of his own success than "to any other man."

In 1859 Mr. Choate was admitted to Mr. Evart's firm, which then became known as Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. This firm, in turn, became, in 1884, Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

As a trial lawyer Mr. Choate had few, if any, equals. His deep knowledge of human nature, wonderful ability in discerning situations and combining facts and perfect self-possession before a court, rendered him formidable as an examiner of witnesses, while his ready wit and great eloquence gave him unusual influence with juries.

Mr. Choate was a member and former President of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, and the Harvard Law School Association, a Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, President of the New York Association of the Blind, and a Governor of the New York Hospital. He was a member and former President of the Union League and Harvard Clubs, and a member of the Metropolitan, University, New York Athletic, Downtown, Century, Riding, Alpha Delta Phi, Barnard, and City Clubs, and he was an honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple, London, England. He was ten times a Doctor of Laws. A Harvard man of the class of 1852 in arts, of 1854, in the law school, he was first made an LL. D. by Amherst in 1887. Harvard followed in 1888, Yale in 1901, and Williams in 1905. Abroad he received the degree from Edinburgh and from Cambridge in 1900, from Oxford in 1902 (this university made him a Doctor of Civil Law), from St. Andrew's in 1902, and from Glasgow in 1904. The University of Pennsylvania made him an LL. D. in 1908.

Of Mr. Choate's appearance in legal cases much has been written, but there is one tribute which stands forth. A writer in the London Outlook, while Mr. Choate was Ambassador in England, said: "A case was not a case unless Choate appeared in it," and then added: "It was more than a case when he did appear in it."

Prominent among the cases with which Mr. Choate was associated was that of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who had been deprived of his rank in the army owing to charges brought against him in connection with his conduct at the Battle of Bull Run. General Porter demanded reinstatement, and Choate, in handling the case, had to master not only the principles, but the minute details of a long, confused and momentous campaign. In addition there was the state of public feeling to be considered, and the prejudices of the military men who had taken part in the campaign and lined up for or against Porter. Mr. Choate made his fight in 1879 before a commission appointed by President Hayes, and he not only established General Porter's innocence but brought about the restoration of his rank. Mr. Choate's versatility was further displayed in his presentation of the case for the defendant before the naval court-martial appointed to try Commander Bowman H. McCalla for alleged breaches of naval regulations, and still further illustration of that quality may be found in his genial diplomatic conduct of the unprecedented investigation undertaken by the New York Yacht Club of the Vigilant-Valkyrie controversy upon charges made by Lord Dunraven as to the conduct of the international yacht race between those boats.

In the famous case against Russell Sage, which for years was much talked about by the legal profession, Mr. Choate appeared as counsel for W. R. Laidlaw, a clerk of John Bloodgood & Co., bankers. The Massachusetts

Fisheries case, the Kansas prohibition questions, Canada's resistance to our insistence upon the right to seize vessels sealing against our laws, the California Irrigation case, and that of Mrs. Leland Stanford's $15,000,000 will case, wherein his success made Stanford University a reality.

Mr. Choate never held elective office, although he gave much of his time and energy to the people. He was a member and chief counsel of the "Committee of Seventy," which brought the reign of Boss Tweed to an end.

In 1894 he was President of the State Constitutional Convention, rendering valuable service to the State. In 1897 Mr. Choate gave his support to the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor, and in the State campaign of 1898 delivered a number of effective addresses for the Republican candidate for Governor. In 1897 Mr. Choate was a candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by Thomas C. Platt.

Ambassador to the Court of St. James on January 11th, 1899, to succeed John Hay, who returned to this country to enter President McKinley's Cabinet. He served in that capacity until 1905, and no one ever better acquitted himself. An idea of the esteem in which he was held in England was given by a comment made by the London Outlook when he left that country. It said: "Even for a man who has tasted, as he has, happiness all his life, who has mounted from triumph to triumph, and who would have to let his memory skip at least a generation to recall the time when he was not distinguished, the period of his Ambassadorship at the Court of St. James' must in retrospect appear like the abundant harvest and culmination of all that has gone before."

When Mr. Choate was at the Hague Peace Conference in 1907 he attracted much attention, and there were many stories told. Perhaps no description of Mr. Choate

at the Hague was more enjoyed than that of Comte de Saint Maurice, the political editor of Gil Blas, who, on October 5th of that year, had this to say:

"He is the Enfant Terrible of the Conference. He seems aware neither of the grandeur of the mission entrusted to the delegates nor of the personal majesty of their excellencies. He is barely a diplomat. He it is who, with an air of innocence, inserts into a discussion a few cold words which effectively shatter the grandiloquent bubbles of his colleagues. He it is who unsmilingly emphasizes some imposing puerility. It is he, always he, whose brief logic brings back to earth again discussions which have drifted into the pacific ether. What superb balloons he has thus pricked! What pretentious aeronauts has he brought to earthly realities!"

There have been many anecdotes told about Mr. Choate. Two of his utterances became famous. At a dinner of the New England Society many years ago he gave this toast to the fair sex:

"And, then, Women—the better half of the Yankee world—at whose tender summons even the stern Pilgrims were ever ready to spring to arms, and without whose aid they never could have achieved the historic title of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Pilgrim Mothers were more devoted martyrs than were the Pilgrim Fathers, because they not only had to bear the same hardships that the Pilgrim Fathers suffered, but they had to bear with the Pilgrim Fathers besides."

One of Mr. Choate's wittiest sayings was made over a private dinner table at which he and Mrs. Choate were guests. Some one inquired of him who he would like to be if he could not be himself. He paused a few seconds as if thinking over the list of the world's celebrities, and then his eye rested upon his wife. "If," he answered, "I could

not be myself, I should like to be Mrs. Choate's second husband."

A brief review of some important cases in which he figured is necessary to give an idea of Mr. Choate's truly remarkable activity in his profession. Among them was the case of Feuardent against di Cesnola, in which Mr. Choate, in a trial lasting for many months, successfully defended the genuineness of the Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. To accomplish that end, he was obliged at short notice to become an expert in archaeology. Then came the Credit Mobilier case, involving the contract for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad; the case of Stewart against Huntington, to recover a large sum of money alleged to be due on a contract for the purchase of stock and involving the operations of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad; the cases of Huntington against the New York Stock Exchange, and of Loubat against the Union Club, in each of which Mr. Choate was successful in securing the reinstatement of the plaintiff to membership in the defendant association, and the case of Hunt against the executors of Paran Stevens, in which Mr. Choate represented the plaintiff, Richard M. Hunt, the architect.

Others were the famous Maynard, New York election fraud cases in 1891 and 1892, many cases in the Admiralty Courts, many in different jurisdictions involving attacks upon the validity of the Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust, in which millions of dollars were involved; the Henry Clay Pierce case, the Encyclopaedia Brittanica case, the suits of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against its former officers, the United States against U. S. Steel Corporation, the New York City Railroad case, and the Cruger, Vanderbilt, Tilden, Stewart, Hoyt, Drake and Hopkins-Searles and other important

will cases. A somewhat extraordinary case in which Mr. Choate was successful was one before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which he secured against the railroads centering in this city a reduction and graduation in freight rates on milk, which the railroads had refused to change for many years.

Before the United States Supreme Court Mr. Choate also argued many important cases. He gained fame as an authority on constitutional law. Among the notable cases he argued before the court was the famous income tax case, in which Mr. Choate succeeded in proving the unconstitutionality of the income tax law of 1894, and another was the Texas Trust Law case, involving the constitutionality of the anti-trust law of the State of Texas.

Mr. Choate married October 16th, 1861, Caroline Dutcher Sterling, daughter of Frederick A. Sterling, of Cleveland, Ohio, and had five children, three of whom survive—George, Joseph H., and Mabel Choate.

Mr. Choate died May 14th, 1917.

As a lawyer, diplomat, public speaker, patriotic citizen, none outranked him. His natural talents, profound learning, wide experience, breadth of view, keen perception, honesty of purpose, consideration for the rights and feelings of others, enabled him to exert a pronounced influence in public affairs, concerning which he took an active part. As an orator he was earnest, sincere, eloquent and persuasive. He charmed and convinced his audiences. His wit and his logic were superb. He was not only the leader of the American bar, but he was the first flower of American culture.

Hildreth Kennedy Bloodgood

HILDRETH KENNEDY BLOODGOOD was born at Mobile, Alabama, July 13th, 1861, son of Mathias Hildreth and Augusta Kennedy Bloodgood. Mr. Bloodgood was descended from several of the oldest and most prominent American families of Dutch origin. His paternal progenitor, Franz Jansen Bloetgoed, came to this country in 1690.

Mr. Bloodgood was educated in Canada and was graduated from Upper Canada College in 1881. After leaving college he engaged in the banking business and later on became associated with Vernon C. Brown & Company of New York.

Mr. Bloodgood, having inherited a large estate, devoted most of his time to the encouragement of sports on land and water; as a yachtsman, as a turfman, as a breeder of racehorses and live stock and as a breeder of dogs, he was known on both sides of the Atlantic. He loved dogs and bred only the best. He was the owner of the Mepal Kennels at New Marlboro, Mass., where he specialized in raising cocker spaniels, his successes being remarkable. He won over three thousand prizes at various dog shows. Truly, Mr. Bloodgood was a versatile sportsman. He was an expert fencer and was Amateur Champion of the United States with sabres in 1888. He was a great whip, was one of the first men to import English hackneys to this country and was known for his work in judging the hackney and harness classes. For a number of years he was one of the foremost American patrons of the sport of breeding hackneys. The famous



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stallions, Star Mepal, General, Cadet and Sirrah, were from his stables.

As a yachtsman he won many notable events with his yacht, the Huron. Mr. Bloodgood was a director and judge of the National Horse Shows, president of the American Spaniel Club and vice-president of the American Kennel Club. He was a recognized authority of cocker spaniels.

He was a member of the Union, Racquet and Tennis, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker and City Midday Clubs.

Mr. Bloodgood married June 26th, 1888, Julia Clifford Casey of Washington, D. C., daughter of Major General Silas Casey, who rendered distinguished services to the country in the Seminole war, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion; a descendant of Thomas Casey who came to this country in 1639, and Florida Gordon Casey, and had two children, Mrs. J. Macy Willets and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Jr.

Mr. Bloodgood died February 20th, 1918. He possessed a most engaging personality; genial, modest, kind and generous, he was popular with all classes. Always enthusiastic, a true sportsman, filled with ideas that tended to enlarge and make more popular the scope of real, true amateur sport for gentlemen, Mr. Bloodgood occupied a position high enough to make him a figure never to be forgotten by the present generation.

Horace White

HORACE WHITE, a descendant of Joseph Wilder and Elizabeth (Hays) Wilder, who settled in New England in the early part of the seventeenth century and of William Moore who fought in the revolutionary war, was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, August 10th, 1834. Son of Horace and Elizabeth McClary (Moore) White. In 1837 the family removed to that part of Wisconsin territory where Beloit College now stands. He was graduated from Beloit College with degree of A. B. in 1853. From college he went at once into newspaper work and in 1854 he was city editor of the Chicago Evening Journal. He remained in the service of the Journal about one year and was then appointed Chicago agent of the New York Associated Press. In 1856 he resigned this position to become assistant secretary of the National Kansas Committee, whose headquarters were in Chicago. His work consisted of receiving and forwarding arms, ammunition and all kinds of supplies to the Free State Settlers of Kansas (among them two sons of John Brown) and also the outfitting of parties of new settlers who went through Iowa and Nebraska to the scene of conflict. In 1857 he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Chicago Tribune. This new connection brought him into close relations with Abraham Lincoln. He reported all the renowned joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas and between times travelled thousands of miles with the "rail-splitter," often side by side. His letters to the Chicago Tribune were subsequently written out by him, at the in-



Horace White

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stance of William H. Herndon and published in the latter's "Life of Lincoln."

In 1861 the Chicago Tribune sent Mr. White to Washington, where he acted both as its correspondent and as clerk of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Early in 1864, he, together with Adams Sherman Hill, later the distinguished professor of English in Harvard University, and Henry Villard, who subsequently completed the Northern Pacific Railroad, formed the first news agency to compete with the Associated Press. Mr. White and Mr. Hill managed the service in Washington, while Mr. Villard took the field with the Army of the Potomac. Mr. White returned to Chicago in 1865 as Editor-in-Chief of the Chicago Tribune. He assisted Horace Greeley in his campaign. He conducted that journal with marked ability until 1874, when ill health forced him to retire and to spend a year in Europe, where Mr. Villard was then sojourning. In 1877 he joined the latter, who was then receiver of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in that enterprise, and subsequently became treasurer of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. When in 1881 Mr. Villard purchased the New York Evening Post, he invited Horace White, Carl Schurz and Edwin T. Godkin, to assume its management. Gen. Schurz resigned as Editor-in-Chief in 1884. Mr. Godkin succeeded him, with Mr. White as head of the Company. When Mr. Godkin retired in 1899, Mr. White succeeded him, serving as Editor-in-Chief until January 1st, 1903. Mr. White's specialty was political economy and he was an expert writer on the money question and on banking. He used his forceful pen to combat all financial delusions, notably the greenback movement and the free silver movement. He was a strong advocate for the freedom of the Philippine Islands.

In 1908 Governor Hughes appointed Mr. White Chairman of the Wall Street Investigating Commission, called the Committee on Speculation in Securities and Commodities. By 1914 the stock exchange had adopted eight of the Committee's twelve recommendations. Mr. White's "Money and Banking," illustrated by American History, has long been a college text-book, and a recognized authority on the subject. It has run into many editions. Mr. White was also a Greek scholar. He translated from the Greek the Roman History of Appian of Alexandria (2 vols. 1899) edited the Sophismes Economiques of Frederic Bastiat's and the "Scienza delle Finanze" of Luigi Cossa. He was the author of the Life of Tyman Trumbull, "Coins Financial Fool" and numerous papers on Tariff, Sound Currency, Plans for Monetary Reform, Stock Exchange and Money Market, Third Term Politics, Phases of the Currency Question, Abraham Lincoln in 1854, Gold Standard, National and State Banks, Silver Question, Silver Coinage Question, The Need of a Central Bank, Monetary Equilibrium, Black Friday, Future of Banking, Bimetallism in France, Agriculture and Single Tax, Roman Political Life in First Century, B. C., and was a contributor to numerous periodicals and magazines. He was a member of the Century, University, City, Union League and Greek Clubs of New York, also The Riding, Ardsley and St. Andrews Country Clubs and various Educational and Philanthropic Societies.

In 1906, he received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University.

He married first in 1859 Martha Hale Root, second in 1875, Amelia J. MacDougall, with whom he had three children, Elizabeth White, Abbey White Howells and Martha White. Mr. White died, September 16th, 1916. He was American from the feet up and the head down.

From Lincoln he absorbed political virtue that never left him. He was universally esteemed, not only as for scholarship and ability, but for singular modesty and unselfish public service.

He was a man everybody felt to trust, his predominant truths were all benevolent. No gentler, sweeter, soul ever rounded a more benignant life.

Curtis Guild



URTIS GUILD was born at Boston, Mass., February 2d, 1860, son of Curtis and Sarah Crocker Cobb Guild. He was a descendant of John Guild, who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636, whose son, Samuel Guild, fought in King Philip's War, and another ancestor named Samuel Guild, 100 years later, was surgeon's mate under Paul Jones on the Bon-Homme Richard. His great grandfather, General David Cobb, served through the Revolution on the staff of George Washington, and led the forlorn hope at Monmouth. Curtis Guild was educated in a private school and was graduated from Harvard College in 1881 as Class Orator. While at college he was prominent in his class and was a member of the Crimson and Lampoon. He won the fencing championship of the University in 1879 and 1880. He was graduated with the highest honors in English literature and composition, and in French literature and history. He then entered the employ of the Commercial Bulletin, founded by his father, and became proprietor in 1902.

In 1870 he enrolled for military drill at Chauncey Hall School; he was made Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, and in 1876 Major Commanding Chauncey Hall Battalion. In 1878-9 he was Lieutenant of the Harvard Rifle Corps. In 1891 he joined Cavalry Troop A, Mass.; was made Corporal 1892; Lieutenant 1893. Governor Wolcott appointed him Inspector General of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Brigadier General. He made a thorough and exhaustive study of all phases of rifle practice, both in this country and abroad. He studied the handling of mili-



Curtis Guild, Jr.

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tia and regular troops and soon brought the Massachusetts regiments to the high standard they have since maintained.

The day after the sinking of the Maine, General Guild waited on the Governor, informed him that, in his opinion, war was inevitable, and asked that in case it was declared, his name be filed as a volunteer. Governor Wolcott sent him, with General Dillon, to Washington to find out what the Government would expect of the State in the event of war. It was said then that only two regiments would be sent from Massachusetts and that the 6th would be one.

He immediately resigned his commission as Inspector General, and joined that regiment as First Lieutenant and Adjutant. He was appointed Inspector General of the 7th Army Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee. When the occupation of Cuba took place he was appointed Inspector General of the Department of Havana, and served in such an efficient manner that he was tendered the same commission in the Regular Army by President McKinley.

During the war he broke up the fever camp at Miami, Fla., quelled a mutiny in the Second Illinois Regiment, acted as Chief of the Secret Service, and protected the Spanish residents of Havana against the Cuban guerillas, settled claims for land damaged, and reformed the slaughter house system in Havana.

He was entered on retired list Massachusetts Volunteer Militia as Major General in 1909.

He had been active in Republican politics since 1884, when he was a member of the State Committee. In 1896 he was vice-president of the Republican National Convention. After the war he was offered a number of important offices, all of which he declined.

General Guild in 1900 toured the west with Presi-

dent Roosevelt. In 1901 received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor and served in that office from 1902 until 1905. He then received the nomination for Governor and was elected, serving from 1906 until 1909. During his term of office the child labor law was passed, and many important reforms were made; justice and fair play was his motto.

He was appointed Special Ambassador to Mexico to attend the Centennial celebration of Mexican independence. President Taft appointed him Ambassador to Russia on July 21st, 1911, to succeed the late Wm. W. Rockhill, a post to which he was particularly fitted because of his ability to speak the Russian language, and where he served until 1913.

He was an orator of national reputation with the degree of A. B. from Harvard University; Honorary L. L. D. Holy Cross 1906, and Williams 1908; Honorary S. T. D. Geneva, Switzerland, 1909. He was Orator at the dedication of the Monument to John Hancock; at the Hall of Fame, New York; at Grant's Tomb (Memorial Day); at Three Southern Expositions; at Faneuil Hall (Fourth of July); at the Dedication of Memorial Hall (University of Michigan) at Yale; at Harvard; at the University of Kansas; before numerous Chambers of Commerce; the Address of Welcome to German Yachtsmen (in German); at the Mexican Centenary of Independence, Mexico City 1910 (in Spanish); at the 250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the University of Geneva (in French) and at the laying of the cornerstone of the Pilgrims' Monument at Provincetown. He was a Commissioner to the Atlanta and Nashville Expositions.

General Guild had received many foreign honors and decorations, among which were that of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, conferred on him for protecting

immigrants and their children and the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Alexander Nevski. He was a member of the Civil Service Reform Association, the American Forestry Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was a former president, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish American War and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, United States War Veterans, and Massachusetts Historical Society.

He was also a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of which he was president during 1901-2, and the Tavern, Union, University, Press, Algonquin, Nahant, Country, Boston and Middlesex Clubs.

He married June 1st, 1892, Charlotte Howe Johnson of Boston, a descendant of Nathaniel Frothingham, a member of the Boston Tea Party and Thomas Hinckley, a colonial governor of Massachusetts.

General Guild died April 6th, 1915, conscious of the nation's gratitude and happy in the thought of his life's devotion to the betterment of his fellow men.

James Kimbrough Jones



AMES KIMBROUGH JONES was born at Love, Marshall Co., Miss., September 29th, 1839, son of Nathaniel and Caroline Jane (Jones) Jones, and grandson of Matthew Jones, a patriotic citizen of North Carolina, who served his country in the revolutionary army and afterward removed with his family to Tennessee. His mother belonged to one of the first families of Tennessee. He was educated by private tutors, and when twenty years of age he removed to Arkadelphia, and engaged in a mercantile business under the firm name of Thomas & Jones. This partnership continued until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate service. He went out with the first company from Arkadelphia, notwithstanding a physician's certificate in his pocket that he was unfit for service. He served throughout the war, and after Gen. Lee's surrender devoted his attention to settling his father's affairs. In 1873 he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of law. He was elected to the State Senate in the same year, and was a member of the famous extraordinary session of 1874 of the Arkansas Legislature which declared Elisha Baxter governor, thus terminating the so-called "Brooks-Baxter war." He also took part in framing the new State Constitution, which was soon afterwards adopted. He was re-elected to the State Senate in 1875 and again in 1877, becoming president during the last term. In the following year he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Col. W. F. Slemmons. In 1880, he was elected to the 47th Congress and was re-elected in

1882 and 1884. Before the commencement of his third term he was elected by the Arkansas Legislature to succeed James D. Walker in the U. S. Senate and took his seat March 4th, 1885. He was re-elected in 1890 and 1897. In Congress Senator Jones was a prominent assistant of John G. Carlisle in carrying out Cleveland's "tariff for revenue only" policy. Carlisle appointed him a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and as a stanch advocate of low tariff he took a notable part in the preparation, management and discussion of the Mills and Morrison bills. In the Senate Mr. Jones was chairman of the Democratic caucus. He was one of the leaders in the debates in the special session of Congress called in 1893 to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. As a member of the Finance Committee he served on the sub-committee appointed to take charge of tariff legislation and labored incessantly for the adoption of the Wilson Tariff Act. The Democratic conference, which was held at Memphis, Tenn., in 1895, was a preliminary step to the presidential campaign of the following year. Senator Jones was made chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform and was made chairman of the convention. He conducted the ensuing campaign for William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. He was again chairman of the Democratic National Committee four years afterwards, when Bryan was nominated for president a second time. Being defeated for a fourth term in the Senate, he retired from public life, but continued to reside in Washington, actively engaged in the practice of law until his death. Senator Jones was studious in his habits, a splendid organizer, tactful and politic with an enormous capacity for work, and was fearless and unselfish in the discharge of every duty. He married, first, on January 16th, 1863, Sue Rust, daughter

of James W. Eaton of North Carolina and Arkansas, by whom he had two daughters. Second on June 12th, 1866, Susan, daughter of Judge Willis L. Somervell of Dallas County, Ark., by whom he had three children, Mary Somervell Jones, James K. Jones of Washington, and Nat K. Jones. He died in Washington, D. C., June 1st, 1908.

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Townsend Jones

Townsend Jones

TOWNSEND JONES was a direct descendant of Major Thomas Jones, who was one of the progenitors of the Jones family of Long Island, and one of the earliest settlers at Massapequa, L. I. He was born at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, May 14th, 1854, and was the elder son of Townsend Jones and Mary Elizabeth (Hewlett) Jones. His early education was obtained in a private school and he entered Columbia College later, graduating in 1876. He then took up the study of law and graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1882. He entered the law office of Moore, Hand & Bonney and later was taken into the firm under the title, Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones. This firm later became Hand, Bonney & Jones, and in 1914 was again changed to Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

He was married at Cold Spring Harbor, April 30th, 1879, to Katherine S. Howard, daughter of Rev. Robert Theus and Hester M. Howard of Charleston, S. C. They had four children, Mrs. M. Katherine Moore, Townsend Howard, Elise Howard Jones and Mrs. Marguerite Howard Knight.

Mr. Jones was a faithful supporter of St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, throughout his life. This church was built by the Jones family and he contributed generously toward its maintenance and became successively, vestryman, junior warden and senior warden, succeeding his father in the latter position.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Bar Association, the University, Downtown, Lawyers, and Seawanhaka and Huntington Country Clubs, also of the New York Zoo-

logical Society and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was Treasurer of the Havens Relief Fund Society, Honorary Member of the Brooklyn Institute and a member of the Wawepex Society, which was founded by his uncle, John D. Jones, one time President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of N. Y.

Mr. Jones was a distinguished gentleman, typical of the chivalrous class of a former generation, now rarely seen. He had a warm, kind nature and a big-hearted generosity which everyone was bound to share who came in contact with him. His nobility of character will be held in long and affectionate remembrance by all who knew him. No man ever lived according to stricter rules of honesty, uprightness and fair dealing or with a keener sense of justice and right.

Mr. Jones died in his family homestead September 15th, 1916.

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Leonard Ames

Leonard Ames

LEONARD AMES was born at Mexico, New York, March 19th, 1845, son of Leonard and Charlotte (Tanner) Ames and a grandson of Leonard Ames, who fought in the War of 1812. He was educated in his native town, and after leaving school, entered the employ of Ames, Howlett & Co., millers at Oswego, New York. His father was the senior member of the firm. Leonard Ames, Sr. was a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860; and served as U. S. Assessor under him. He was one of the founders of the Second National Bank in 1864 and its president for many years. He formed a partnership with Henry M. Ames, October 9th, 1869, in the Ames Iron Works, which was founded in 1853 by Talcott & Underhill.

Leonard Ames, Jr. then took an active part in the iron business and succeeded his father in the firm in 1882. Through his industry, perseverance, and integrity, he developed the Ames Iron Works into one of the leading boiler and engine manufactories in the state. In 1900, he sold his interest to Arthur M. Merriam and retired from active business, devoting his time to travel in foreign lands. He spent considerable time in Palestine, Egypt, China and India.

He was a director of the Second National Bank, trustee of the First National Bank, and a member of the Historical Society and the Fortnightly Club of Oswego, New York, and also the Republican and Union League Clubs of New York. He was a trustee of the Oswego

Public Library and contributed liberally to the various charitable institutions and hospitals of Oswego.

He married October 24th, 1905, Fannie Rowbotham, a grand niece of Henry Ward Beecher, daughter of Charles Rowbotham, a paper manufacturer, and Jane Rowbotham, of Pulaski, N. Y.

Mr. Ames died June 23d, 1916, a man of superior natural abilities and comprehensive acquired qualifications, he was a pillar of strength to any association with which he was identified.

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John A. Logan Jr.

John A. Logan

JOHN A. LOGAN was born at Carbondale, Ill., July 24th, 1865, son of General John A. and Mary S. Logan. He was christened Manning Alexander Logan, but later took his father's name. At an early age he developed strong military tastes and as a youth he attended the Morgan Park Military Academy, receiving his first lessons in the profession of a soldier. In 1878 he enlisted in Company G, First Regiment, Illinois State National Guard, and was honorably discharged from the service on his removal from that state in 1880. In 1882 he was appointed Cadet-at-Large to the West Point Military Academy, and resigned November 14th, 1884. On March 22d, 1887, he was united in marriage to Edith H. Andrews, of Youngstown, Ohio, daughter of Chauncey H. Andrews, the most prominent iron and coal magnate in the Mahoning Valley. He was engaged in business with his father-in-law and became vice-president and later on president of the Carbon Limestone Company. He was a great lover of horses and at his residence "Gloan Lodge, Oriole Farms," near Youngstown, he went extensively into the breeding of fine horses and won many prizes with his horses and imported hackneys.

He organized the "Logan Rifles," Company H, Ohio National Guard and was its Captain from 1889 to 1892. When the Spanish-American War broke out he felt that he was called to serve his country and he enlisted and was commissioned Major and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Volunteers, by President McKinley May 12th, 1898, and was assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant

General on the staff of Brigadier General J. C. Bates, May 31st, 1898; he landed at Darquiri with General Shafter's expedition June 23d, 1898, and participated in the battle of El Caney, July 1st, and was present at the surrender of Santiago. He was appointed Provost Marshal at Macon, Ga., October 19th, 1898; stationed at Sagua La Grande as Major and Assistant Adjutant General December, 1898. He resigned from service May 17th, 1899.

On July 1st, 1899, he was commissioned Major of the Thirty-third Regiment, U. S. V. He joined his regiment at San Antonio, Texas, September 1st, 1899; sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines and landed at Manila October 2d, 1899. He met his death at the hands of a Filipino sharp shooter at San Jacinto, P. I., November 11th, 1899, while at the head of his battalion and was buried at Paco Cemetery, Manila, November 16th, 1899. His body was afterward brought home and buried at Youngstown, Ohio, February 7th, 1900.

Major Logan was the father of three children, John A. Logan of Youngstown, Ohio; Madam Henri de Sincay (Mary Louise) of Paris, France; and Mrs. Dewees W. Dilworth (Edith J.) of New York City.

Major Logan was a member of the following clubs: The Loyal Legion; Army and Navy; Union League of New York; Metropolitan and University of Washington, D. C.; the Chicago Club; Union League of Cleveland and the Duquesne of Pittsburgh.

After Major Logan's death, Congress awarded him a medal for distinguished services and bravery in the field with the inscription, "The Congress to Major John A. Logan, 33rd Infantry, U. S. V., for gallantry in the Battle of San Jacinto, P. I., Nov. 11th, 1899." The first time that Congress voted a medal in honor of a dead officer.

Amory Glazier Hodges

AMORY GLAZIER HODGES was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 19th, 1852, son of Almon Danforth and Jane Hudson (Glazier) Hodges. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1874. He was connected with the Washington National Bank of Boston for two years, then a stock broker in Boston for three years. He came to New York in 1881 and engaged in the stock brokerage business.

Mr. Hodges was the senior member of Amory G. Hodges & Co., bankers and brokers, and transferred his Stock Exchange membership to his son in the fall of 1916. He had long been a member of the firm of Halsted & Hodges, bankers and brokers.

He was a director and vice president of Distillers Securities Corporation. Mr. Hodges was a member of the Union, University, New York Yacht, Automobile of America, National Golf Links, Brook, City Midday, Garden City Golf, Racquet and Tennis, Harvard and Broad Clubs of New York City; the Rockaway Hunt of Long Island and the Somerset and Harvard of Boston. He was president of the Harvard Club of New York, trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Neurological Institute, chairman of the Committee on Nominations of Overseers of Harvard College, and a member of the executive committee of the Harvard Alumni Association.

He married January 30th, 1883, Alice Woodward, daughter of Hilty D. Woodward, and had four children, Amory, Edward Carroll, John King and Marion Hodges. Mr. Hodges died March 8th, 1917. He was a gentleman of culture and a public spirited citizen.

James Creelman



AMES CREELMAN was born in Montreal, Canada, on November 12th, 1859, son of Matthew and Martha Dunwoodie Creelman. He arrived in New York at the age of twelve. He was educated in the public schools and studied law under Roscoe Conkling. He possessed a remarkably clear soprano voice. This attracted the attention of the Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, who made a great favorite of him. This led to his employment as a typesetter in the office of "The Church and State." He drifted from one office to another until at length he landed with "The Brooklyn Eagle." Here he met Thomas Kinsella, who encouraged him to write. In 1878 a vacancy occurred on the staff of "The New York Herald," and he was taken on as a reporter. Only nineteen years old, he quickly distinguished himself and almost lost his life. The winter of 1878 found Captain Paul Boynton in New York with his famous life saving suit. Creelman was assigned to test the efficacy of the invention. One night he and Captain Boynton donned the life saving armor and, jumping into the river at the Battery, allowed themselves to drift down into the bay.

The night was very cold and the river so full of ice that when the swimmers wished to reach shore they found themselves unable to do so. The young reporter was assigned to accompany Boynton on his trip from Oil City, Penn., through the Alleghany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1879 "The Herald" undertook the task of exposing the practice of dumping the city refuse into the bay

instead of towing the barges to sea. Creelman chartered a private yacht, received permission to cruise around the bay at night without lights, and obtained the information which led to the removal of the state shore inspector and a complete reform of harbor regulations. In the same year he was sent to Montreal to accompany Professor C. H. Grimley in the first ascension of Page's iron airship. The ship burst and dragged its occupants for many miles before they were rescued. Creelman escaped with a broken arm and a few painful bruises, while Grimley was confined to his bed for many months.

He had hardly recovered from this adventure before General Custer was killed and away he sped to the West to investigate. He succeeded in getting interviews with Sitting Bull and all the fighting chiefs of the day. On his way back he wandered over into Kentucky to see what could be done about the great Hatfield-McCoy feud. He found that the mountaineers were much more difficult to handle than the savage Indians. He was frequently shot at by the Hatfields, who refused to let him approach their rendezvous, compelling him to sleep in the woods.

In 1890 he was appointed editor of the London edition of "The Herald," and a year later he filled a similar position on the Paris edition. It was during these days abroad that he obtained his exclusive interviews with the Pope, Stanley, Tolstoy and others. He severed his connection with "The Herald" in 1893, and went to England to found and manage the British edition of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." He remained there, however, only a few months, returning to accept an offer to be war correspondent for "The New York World" in the Chinese-Japanese War on staff of Field Marshal Count Oyama. He was an eye witness of the massacre of Port Arthur

and gave many vivid accounts of the fighting. He was wounded at the battle of Talien-Wan.

After the war he returned to the United States and went to Cuba for "The World" to investigate the charges of Spanish atrocities. In 1897 he hastened to the Greco-Turkish War as correspondent of "The New York Journal." He was unable to stay long, however, as the difficulty in Cuba in 1898 called him back. Injuries received at El Caney forced him into retirement, and he was placed in charge of the editorial page and later became Washington correspondent of "The Journal." In 1900 he went back to "The World," acting as a special and editorial writer for six years.

From 1906 to 1910 he was associate editor of "Pearson's Magazine," and retired to accept the presidency of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, to which he was appointed by Mayor Gaynor. He held the post for little more than a year, resigning in 1912.

The same year he became associate editor of "The New York Evening Mail," for which paper he went to Mexico and also reported Ulster troubles. He went to Europe in January, 1915, for "The New York American."

Mr. Creelman was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a member of the National Liberal, New Vagabond (London), Lotos, Authors' and Democratic Clubs. He wrote of some of his newspaper experiences in several volumes which included "On the Great Highway," "Eagle Blood," "Why We Love Lincoln," and "Diaz, Master of Mexico." He was married while in Paris, in 1891, to Miss Alice L. Buell, a descendant of General Joseph Buell of Ohio, and had three children, James Ashman, Helen Buell Creelman, and Constance Alice, wife of Col. L. W. Huntley.

James Creelman knew the smell of powder when war corresponding was a real occupation, long before the days

of dress suits, demi-tasses and cigarette dreams. Many of his stories were written with the bullets singing about his head. Far from being miles from the battle lines, he occasionally got in front of the very front itself. At El Caney, in the Spanish War, he preceded by several hundred feet a charge on the fortifications and with his own hands captured the flag of the fort. In doing so he was severely wounded and was forced to return to New York, but as soon as he was well again he started for the Philippines, where another bullet brought him down.

He was expelled from Cuba by General Weyler two years before the war between the United States and Spain for stories of the Spanish atrocities. He penetrated Russia to look into the persecution of the Jews; he described how Stockholm received the body of Ericsson; he met Stanley on the latter's return from the Emin Bey trip; he talked personally with Louis Kossuth, Bismarck, Count Tolstoy, King George of Greece, President Faure, the Emperor of Corea, and a host of others in the course of his career as a special writer. And at the end he died in harness, at Berlin, February 12th, 1915, reporting the progress of the greatest war of them all.

Joseph Cooke Jackson

JOSEPH COOKE JACKSON was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 5th, 1835, son of John P. Jackson and Elizabeth Wolcott Jackson, a descendant of the Huntington family of Norwich, England, and the Wolcott family of Shropshire, England. He was educated at the Newark Academy, Kingsley's West Point School, Phillips-Andover Academy, and Yale, taking twenty-one society and college honors. A. B. 1857, A. M. 1860; New York University, LL. B. 1858; Harvard, LL.B. (Law School Oration) 1860. He married, October 12th, 1864, Katherine Perkins Day, a daughter of Calvin and Catherine Seymour Day. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1860 and soon became engaged in active practice. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered and was at once ordered to report as an Aide to Brigadier General Robert Anderson. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the First New Jersey Volunteers and was appointed an Aide to General Philip Kearny. While in the field he was offered the Colonelcy of the Sixty-first New York Regiment but declined the honor. At the close of 1861, he was promoted to the staff of Major General William B. Franklin, United States Army, and in the summer of 1862 he was commissioned a Captain, United States Volunteers, for "gallant conduct" during the Seven Days Battle Before Richmond and was assigned to the staff of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In 1863, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-Sixth New Jersey Volunteers and was later brevetted Colonel for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battle of



Joseph B. Jackson

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Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was brevetted Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, March 13th, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the field after having participated in twenty-one battles, including Yorktown, West Point, Seven Days Battle Before Richmond, Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. During the war he was appointed United States Commissioner of Naval Credits, thereby avoiding a draft of troops and saving the State of New Jersey more than $1,000,000 of bounties, as reported in the message of Governor Parker of New Jersey. In 1865 he resumed the practice of law in New York City and was admitted to the United States Supreme Court and practiced in New York State Courts and in New Jersey. In 1870 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney Southern District of New York and was later counsel for the New Jersey Railroad, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the Eastern Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and numerous banks and corporations. He was active in the organization and advocacy of the Republican Party in New York and New Jersey and prominent in the reform movement in New York City. He was counsel for the Society of Political Reform in the removal of Police Commissioner Gardiner and Oliver Charlick. He was for many years a director of the New York City Mission, and was also a director and vice-president of the Yale Alumni Association of the City of New York. He was a member of the George Washington Post 303, G. A. R., Sons of the Revolution, Bar Association of the City of New York, New York Law Institute and the Union League Club. In 1888 he acted as Grand Marshal on the occasion of the reception tendered to the Honorable James G. Blaine by the Republican Club of the City of New York, and re-

ceived great praise for the manner in which he conducted the parade and review on that occasion. He was a frequent and forceful contributor to the Press. General Jackson was known as being most solicitous for the care and welfare of those who served him and his victories in peace were no less great than his victories in war. He died, May 22d, 1913.

Samuel Hudson Powell

SAMUEL HUDSON POWELL was born October 25th, 1875, son of John White and Julia (Hudson) Powell of Pocomoke City, Md. He was a descendant of John Powell who came from England in the 17th century and settled in Virginia. Mr. Powell was educated in his native town and at the age of eighteen came to New York City and accepted a position in the traffic department of the D. L. & W. R. R. He was promoted until finally was freight agent of the Hoboken Terminal. An important position in those days. It is now divided into three separate departments. He left the employ of the railroad and took up the organization and management of the freight terminal, located at Jay Street, Brooklyn, of Arbuckle & Co. for a period of three years. He then went with N. W. Halsey & Co. as head buyer in the bond department and upon reorganization in 1911 he became a member of the firm.

He was president of the Idaho Irrigation Co. and the American Public Service Corporation of Texas. September 1st, 1916, he became associated with Bonbright & Co.

He was a member of the Maryland Society, the Union League Club of Manhattan, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the City Lunch Club and the Golf and Marine Club of Huntington, L. I.

He married May 19th, 1904, Mary Potter, daughter of Lewis J. and Rebecca Potter of Brooklyn. Mr. Powell died February 26th, 1916. He was endowed with an unusual combination of initiative and industry, a man made for liberty, providentially born for fraternity, and modestly preferring equality.

Richard Clough Anderson



ICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON was born January 12th, 1750, and was active in the Committee of Safety, 1775-1776. He was a friend of Patrick Henry and in the confidence of his community. In 1775 he was Quartermaster of the Hanover Minute Men. On March 7th, 1776, he was appointed Captain of the company of regular troops from Hanover County. His First Lieutenant was his cousin, John Anderson, and his company formed part of the 5th Virginia. He took part in the following battles: White Plains, October 7th, 1776; Trenton, December 25th and 26th, 1776; Assunipink, January 2d, 1777; Captain Commanding the 5th Regiment, June, 1777; Brandywine; Germantown; Valley Forge, December, 1777; Monmouth, Savannah, October 9th, 1779 (where he was severely wounded); Charleston, May 12th, 1780, where he was surrendered with the whole army by General Lincoln, and remained a prisoner until exchanged after nine months; Yorktown, October 19th, 1781.

On the 25th day of December, 1775, he was ordered by General Adam Stephen to cross the Delaware River and make a reconnaisance towards Trenton. He came upon the Hessian pickets about nightfall and after a sharp skirmish he withdrew his men and escaped across the fields, followed by a body of cavalry. On his return he met the column under General Washington marching on Trenton. The Hessian Commander, Colonel Rahl, was aware of a contemplated attack and, believing that Anderson's movement was all that was to be expected, gave himself and his men up to the excesses of the Christmas

revels. The next day Trenton, unguarded, fell an easy prey to Washington. Colonel Anderson was wounded by a yager bullet, January 2d, 1777, and did not rejoin the army until May following. On the 20th of March, 1779, he had the honor of being promoted by the Continental Congress to be Major of the First Virginia Line, to take rank from February 10th, 1778, thus serving thirteen months as Captain of the Fifth Virginia, while in effect he was Major in the Continental Establishment. (This commission is now in the hands of General Robert Anderson's daughter, Mrs. James M. Lawton, New York City).

Upon his exchange, Major Anderson found orders in Richmond to report to the Marquis de Lafayette as it was thought that through his intimate knowledge of the country and his ability to speak the French language he would be of great service to the gallant Marquis. He remained with Lafayette until the siege of Yorktown was opened, when Lafayette was given command of French troops and Major Anderson was sent to Governor Nelson to assist in mobilizing the Virginia Militia as Adjutant General with the nominal rank of Colonel. He remained for a short time with Governor Nelson after the surrender of Cornwallis, was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Virginia and remained in service until the general muster out in 1783, having served seven years and ten months. In the autumn of 1783 he was selected as principal Surveyor, subsequently Surveyor General of the Western lands reserved to pay the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, making his home near "The Falls of the Ohio," as Louisville, Kentucky, was then called. Here he established his office, and on the head of Bluegrass Creek, Soldiers' Retreat, he exercised a generous hospitality to his old comrades in arms and to the adventurous who sought homes in the wilderness infested with cruel sav-

ages. The old family burying ground, with its memorial shaft of Italian marble, is still preserved.

While a wounded prisoner in Charleston, he formed an intimacy with Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Clark, Eighth Virginia, Captain John Clark, Eighth Virginia, and Edmund Clark, Sixth Virginia, three brothers, prisoners like himself. On November 24th, 1787, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Clark and Ann Rogers, the sister of his comrades in captivity, the Clarks having gone to Kentucky in 1785. His first wife having died, January 15th, 1795, Colonel Anderson made a second marriage September 17th, 1797, with Sarah Marshall, a second cousin of Elizabeth Clark Anderson, his first wife, and second cousin to Chief Justice John Marshall. He died October 15th, 1826.

Charles Savage Homer

CHARLES SAVAGE HOMER was born in Boston, April 5th, 1834, son of Charles S. and Henrietta M. Homer, a descendant of the noted Homer family of New England. His brother, Winslow Homer was pre-eminent as a marine and figure painter.

Charles S. Homer was educated in Boston and entered Harvard University in 1854. While a student at the University he was selected by the faculty to find a solution of the color problem, in connection with textile manufacturing. He was engaged by the Pacific Mills as chemist, where he remained for thirteen years. He was also associated with Professor Cook, lecturer on chemistry at Harvard, Mr. Homer making the accompanying experiments. After leaving the Pacific Mills he associated himself with Valentine & Company of New York. He made an exhaustive study of colors, varnishes, etc., commercially and otherwise, until he was thoroughly conversant with all its details, with the result not only that he ultimately became the most conspicuous figure in the industry but developed it into one of the most important industries in the United States, with branches extending to all parts of the world.

Mr. Homer was a member of the Harvard, Century and University Clubs. He was a lover of art and music and a great collector of rare old bric-a-brac and armour.

He married in 1867 Martha Ellen French, daughter of Abram S. and Lois Page Richardson French. Mr. Homer died August 27th, 1917. He was a man of the most generous and liberal views. Although a great chem-

ist, he would have made a success of anything he undertook; his energy, courage and determination were such as to overcome any and all obstacles. His personality was modest and unassuming, notwithstanding the success he had achieved by his own efforts. His intercourse with his friends and associates was always marked with esteem and consideration.

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George R. Brush.

George Rawson Brush

GEORGE RAWSON BRUSH was born at Smithtown, Long Island, November 3d, 1836. He was the son of Philetus Smith Brush and Dorothy Ann Brush; grandson of Henry Brush and Charity Smith, and great grandson of Nehemiah Brush and Mary Jarvis. Nehemiah Brush was a native of Huntington, Long Island, and was a member of Captain Platt's Company in Colonel Josiah Smith's regiment, which was in action at the Battle of Long Island. George Rawson Brush was the eighth in descent from Thomas Brush, who settled at Southold, Long Island, about 1650. He had both paternal and maternal ancestors who served as commissioned officers in the First Regiment of Suffolk County, State of New York, during the war of the American Revolution. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the age of twenty-one, and practiced medicine with success at Sayville, Long Island, until September 2d, 1861. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy and received rapid promotion. In April, 1865, he was commissioned Past Assistant Surgeon and was promoted to rank of Surgeon, February 10th, 1872. He was directed to attend the wounded at Callao, Peru, after the bombardment of that city by the Spanish fleet, May 2d, 1866. Among his varied experiences was that of a shipwreck at Seymour Narrows, June 18th, 1875. He was connected with the Naval Hospital, at Mare Island, 1875-6, and was on the flagship Omaha, 1876-8. His last service was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, 1892-4. He retired as Medical Director in 1894. He married March 12th, 1864, Margaret A. Smith. He was a thirty-second

degree Mason, member of the Sons of the Revolution, an extensive traveller, a diligent observer, and an accomplished scholar. His many accomplishments made him a charming addition to a most cultivated circle of friends and acquaintances. He died November 29th, 1894, at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

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John G. Taylor

John G. Croxton

JOHN G. CROXTON, a descendant of the Croxton family of England, was born in Magnolia, Stark County, Ohio, March 18th, 1839, son of John G. and Susan Croxton. He received an appointment to West Point at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, but enlisted in Company A, 51st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and served with distinction with the Western Army throughout the entire war. He was Quartermaster Sergeant of his Company, Second Lieutenant in 1863, and Captain in 1864 for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Chickamauga and Murfreesboro. He was with General Sherman at Atlanta, and after the Civil War went to Texas with his regiment to settle the Mexican dispute. He was honorably mustered out in 1865. He also served on the staff of General Stanley Mathews as Adjutant General. Soon after the war Captain Croxton moved to Philadelphia, and with George A. Wood founded the Shoe Manufacturing Company of Croxton & Wood. He was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, its Vice-President and a Director for over twenty years. He was also a Director of the Market Street National Bank, President of the Board of Arbitration, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He belonged to the Union League, Manufacturers', Merion and Cricket Clubs. Captain Croxton married, in Toledo, Ohio, in 1868, Gertrude Bailey, a direct descendant of Joshua Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Captain Croxton died at Havana, Cuba, February 3rd, 1913. A patriotic citizen and a truly glorious soldier.

William Douglas Sloane

WILLIAM DOUGLAS SLOANE was born in New York City, February 29th, 1844, son of William and Emphemia (Douglas) Sloane. He was educated in the public schools and when fifteen years of age entered the employ of W. & J. Sloane. He became a member of the firm in 1866, and when it was incorporated in 1891 he became a Director.

He was a large benefactor of Yale University, and in 1912 jointly with his brother gave the Yale Physics Laboratory, costing more than $500,000. With his wife he erected and endowed the Sloane Hospital for Women in this city in 1886. It was largely added to in 1897, and again in 1911, when the modern surgical department was added. The cost and endowment of the new building represented an investment of more than $1,000,000. Yale University in 1889 conferred upon Mr. Sloane the Honorary Degree of M. A.

A veteran of the Seventh Regiment, Mr. Sloane went with that regiment when, in 1863, it was ordered to Washington. His services with the regiment began on October 31st, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company H. He was made a Corporal in 1866 and a Sergeant in 1868. He was honorably discharged on May 19th, 1871.

He was vice-president and a director of the City and Suburban Homes Company, a trustee in the United States Trust Company, and a director in the Central and South American Telegraph Company, the Eastern Steel Company, the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Mahoning Railroad Com-

pany, and the National City Bank of New York. He was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Ardsley, Union League, Racquet and Tennis, Automobile of America, Riding, New York Yacht, Sleepy Hollow, Country, and Aero Clubs. Mr. Sloane was a member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, and a Fellow of the New York Historical Society. He was a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's as well as of Trinity Church, Lenox Mass. A vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce.

He married January, 1872, Emily T. Vanderbilt, daughter of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and had four children: Florence Adele, the wife of James A. Burden, Jr.; Emily Vanderbilt, the wife of John Henry Hammond; Lila Vanderbilt, the wife of W. B. Osgood Field, and a son, Malcolm Douglas Sloane.

He died March 19th, 1915.

Charles Jay Buchanan

CHARLES JAY BUCHANAN was born at New Berlin, New York, December 27th, 1843. He attended the public schools, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the First Regiment of Berdan's Sharpshooters. This was a unique regiment, being part of the United States regular forces, in which respect it was different from other volunteer regiments. The men selected were also of a high grade in physical qualifications and intelligence. He served as private, non-commissioned officer, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of this regiment. Distinguished service was rendered by this regiment in forty-three noted battles and skirmishes, covering most of the important engagements of the Army of the Potomac. As Colonel Fox writes: "Berdan's Sharpshooters was one of three hundred fighting regiments of the service and the best known of any regiment in the army." As General Sickles said: "I do not believe that there can be found in military history many instances of a service of equal importance and value performed by the same number of men, as was done in the morning of July 2d, 1863, at Gettysburg, by the Battalion of Sharpshooters." At the close of the war he resumed his studies, and in 1867 President Johnson appointed him a Cadet at the West Point Military Academy. He resigned in 1870 to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was Judge Advocate with the rank of Major of the Third Brigade, National Guard of the State of New York, for ten years. In October, 1875, Major Buchanan married Caroline Van Valkenburg, of Northville, N. Y. He was a member of the G. A. R., life

trustee of the Y. M. C. A., secretary of St. Andrew's Society, member of the Buchanan Society of Scotland, member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Fort Orange, Albany, Winnisook, University and Country Clubs. He was a trustee of Albany Law School, a director of the Union Trust Company of Albany, trustee of the National Savings Bank and interested in numerous other corporate enterprises. He died in 1916.

John Francis Praeger



OHN FRANCIS PRAEGER was born in Hague, Holland, October 30th, 1836, son of David Willem and Sofia Maria (Willmans) Praeger. He was educated in his native town and became connected with one of the largest iron manufacturing concerns in Holland, Enthoven & Co. His brother was a Surgeon General in the Dutch Navy and had charge of the Dutch Red Cross in the Franco Prussian War. Mr. Praeger came to this country in 1856 and went with the commission house of Stone, Bowman & Bliss of Manhattan, later on became a partner in the firm of Perry, Wendell & Fay Company. He retired in 1914.

He was president of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, a director of the Long Island Historical Society, one of the founders and directors of the Hamilton Club, Netherlands Club, one of the oldest members of the Crescent Athletic Club, and a director of the Home Life Insurance Company.

He married twice, first, Lucy Ripley Jewett 1863, daughter of James R. and Sarah Proctor Jewett of Salem, Mass., great granddaughter of Joseph Jewett, who served in the Revolutionary War; from this union had one child, Louis Jewett Praeger, sole surviving member of the Wendell, Fay & Company. In April, 1875, married Frances Adele Duckwitz. He died November 30th, 1916, a man of high character and of remarkable ability and integrity.

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John P. Taylor

John P. Taylor



OHN P. TAYLOR was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, June 16th, 1827. He was educated at Tuscarora Academy and was engaged in farming at the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1859 he was active in organizing a Cavalry Company in which he became a First Lieutenant, and upon the organization of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 7th, 1861, this Company was made part of that regiment, Lieutenant Taylor becoming Captain of Company C. The regiment was under the command of Colonel George D. Bayard, who was killed at Fredericksburg in 1862. The military career of John P. Taylor was a distinguished one, marked by daring courage, devotion to duty and rapid promotion. He was engaged with his Company and Regiment in thirty-one pitched battles and nearly forty skirmishes as commander of company, regiment and brigade. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in September, 1862; Colonel, January 30th, 1863, and was brevetted Brigadier General August 5th, 1864. He fought at Grangeville, 1861; Cedar Mountain, 1862, where his horse was shot and fell, injuring him severely and leaving him dismounted within the enemy's lines but escaping capture; Second Bull Run; Fredericksburg; Brandy Station, where he led the sabre charge and in the midst of battle succeeded to the command of his regiment; Gettysburg; Sheppardstown, Culpeper and Mine Run. In all his battles he showed his soldierly qualities and capacity for leadership. When mustered out, August 31st, 1864, he was the only officer left that assembled with the regiment at the organization of

the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. After closing his military career, he returned to his farm, situated amid the beautiful surroundings of the Kishacoquillas Valley, where he remained until his death. In politics he was a strong Republican, but he always refused to hold public office. In 1892 he accepted the office of Department Commander of Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic and was President of the Pennsylvania Monumental Commission. He was married twice. His first wife was Sarah Harriet Nourse, who died in 1870, and his second wife was Elizabeth Henry, who died in 1876. General Taylor died 1914.

Nicholas Wyckoff Day

NICHOLAS WYCKOFF DAY was born at Great Barrington, Mass., January 18th, 1839, son of Horace H. and Sarah (Wyckoff) Day. He was educated in the public schools of New Brunswick, N. J.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion he went to the front with the 71st Regiment of New York State Militia as Quartermaster-Sergeant April 26th, 1861, and was mustered out with the Regiment July 30th, 1861. January 10th, 1862, he was mustered as Captain of Company "H," 96th New York Volunteers, serving with that Regiment during the Peninsular Campaign until September 11th, 1862, on his promotion to Major of the 131st, New York. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel December 31st, 1862, and Colonel of the 131st Regiment where he served until the close of the war, February 15th, 1863. He was brevetted Brigadier-General March 13th, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Opequan, Va.," and finally mustered out after the close of the war, July 1st, 1865.

With the Fourth Corps in the Army of the Potomac, with the Nineteenth Corps in the Department of the Gulf and in the Shenandoah Valley, with Schofield in North Carolina and subsequently in command at Savannah, Ga., such is the brief summary of the career of efficient and brilliant service of a faithful soldier of the Republic.

On returning to civil life General Day engaged in business in the City of New York in connection with the manufacture and sale of drugs. He was at one time Senior Vice Commander of the G. A. R. General Day had

charge of the Inaugural parade of McKinley and Roosevelt and with General Porter, had charge of the sound money parade. He was a great friend of General Sherman.

In April, 1867, he married Anna C. Ogden of New York, and had one child, Mrs. Josephine Day Shedd. He died March 6th, 1916.

He was a manly man. Of sound judgment, with a high sense of obligation to duty, and always ready to give of himself and his, he won and kept the affectionate regard of a wide circle of friends.

Duncan Lamont Clinch



UNCAN LAMONT CLINCH was born in Edgecomb County, N. C., April 6th, 1787; son of Colonel Joseph Clinch and Mary Lamont, daughter of Duncan Lamont. Both his father and grandfather served in the Revolutionary War. He was appointed First Lieutenant, Third Infantry, July 1st, 1808, and served with company at New Orleans, 1809 to 1810, and Baton Rouge, 1811 to 1813. He was promoted to Captain December 31st, 1810, and made Lieutenant-Colonel, August 4th, 1813. He commanded six companies of his regiment at Champlain, on the northern frontier and the First Brigade, First Division, Northern Army, at Camp Lake Erie. He was made Colonel April 20th, 1819, served at various stations in Florida, 1821 to 1832. Commanded regiment and post at Baton Rouge, La., and Mobile Point, Ala. Was brevetted Brigadier-General April 20th, 1829, for ten years faithful service in one grade. When the Seminole War broke out in Florida in 1835, General Clinch was in full command of that district. He destroyed the negro fort and at the battle of Ouithlacoochee, December 31st, 1835, with only two hundred regulars and four hundred and sixty volunteers he routed the enemy after an action lasting an hour, losing four killed and fifty-nine wounded. He resigned his commission in the army in April, 1836, and from 1843 to 1845 he was a member of Congress from Georgia. He was married in 1819 to Eliza Bayard Mackintosh, by whom he had eight children. His daughter, Eliza Bayard, married General Robert Anderson. General Clinch died at Macon, Georgia, October 28th, 1849.

Erastus Seneca Ransom

ERASTUS SENECA RANSOM, a descendant of Robert Ransom who settled in Plymouth, 1657, was born in Mount Hawley, Ill., March 31st, 1839; son of Reuben H. Ransom and Nancy Caroline Virgil. In early boyhood moved, with parents, to Elmira, N. Y., where he was educated at public schools and Elmira Free Academy. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized a company of volunteers at Elmira, N. Y., and was mustered in as First Lieutenant, Company H, 50th Volunteer Engineers, August 1st, 1861, and commissioned First Lieutenant October 14th, 1861. As acting commander of his company he rendered distinguished service throughout the Peninsular campaign in the Army of the Potomac. He resigned his commission on account of Chicahonimy fever in 1862, and settled in New York City. He became a law partner of Chester A. Arthur (later president of the United States), under firm name of Arthur, Knevals & Ransom. Elected by united Democracy (a union having been effected between the County Democracy and Tammany), as Surrogate of New York County, 1887, serving full term until 1893, when resumed practice of profession. He was a member of the Military Order Loyal Legion, G. A. R. A charter member of the New England Society, president Society American Authors. He married first, Sarah E. Morgan of Elmira, N. Y., 1862; second, Carol Bowne Edwards, 1885, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a descendant of William Bowne of Flushing, Long Island. He died December 20th, 1914.



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Alexander James Perry

ALEXANDER JAMES PERRY was born in New London, Conn., December 11th, 1828. Son of Nathaniel Hazard and Lucretia Mumford Thatcher Perry; a grandson of Christopher Raymond Perry and a nephew of Commodore Oliver Hayward Perry. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1847. He was graduated and promoted to the Army Brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1st, 1851. His first duty after graduation was at Castle Pickney, South Carolina. He was promoted Second Lieutenant, July 1st, 1852, and took part in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1852, and was in the action against the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota in 1852. He was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in May, 1861, and served in the defense of Fort Pickens, Florida, until July in that year, when he went to Washington to take charge of the Bureau of Clothing and Equipage in the Quartermaster General's office. He was appointed a Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in 1862, and Colonel in 1864. General Perry received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and those of Colonel and Brigadier General for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war. General Perry remained in Washington until 1870, and then served in Nebraska, Texas, New York, Washington and California, being placed on the retired list in 1892 for age, while holding the rank of Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster General. He was advanced to Brigadier

General on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service. He was a member of the University Club and Sons of Revolution. General Perry died in Washington, D. C., March 26th, 1913.

His two sons, John Adams and Alexander Wallace Perry fully maintain the best traditions of the Perry family, while his oldest daughter is the gifted wife of Henry Fairchild Osborn.

A brother officer says of him: "Ever since my first meeting General Perry, I have highly valued the good gift of his acquaintance, and every time I have had the pleasure of being with him, I have felt that this good gift was a treasure. It was a peculiar pleasure to note always the General's keen interest in everything of real account, and especially to have the benefit of his wholesome views on army matters and broad politics. He was always so bright and cheery, despite his physical sufferings; he was, in a word, such an exemplar of gentleness, courtesy, and manly worth that all his friends must now be sensible of a distinct loss in the passing of his admirable and lovable personality. Yet his memory is certain to be cherished wherever that charming 'gentleman of the old school' (and really is there any other type of gentleman) shed his kindly glowing influence."

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Alexander C. Oliphant

Alexander Cotter Oliphant

ALEXANDER COTTER OLIPHANT was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1860, son of General S. Duncan Oliphant and Mary (Campbell) Oliphant. He was educated at Pottstown, Pa., and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, June, 1881, and was with the troops landed at Alexandria, Egypt, in July, 1882, to repulse the anticipated attack on that city by the Egyptian Rebels. In 1883 he was honorably discharged from the Navy by an Act of Congress reducing the number of Naval Officers of all ranks. In 1886, he was appointed Major and Engineer by Major General William J. Sewell; commanding the Second Brigade, National Guard of New Jersey and later was commissioned Colonel and Inspector of Division, National Guard, State of New Jersey. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Governor Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, and ordered to State Headquarters in 1898, to assist in the enlisting and organizing of troops called for by the National Government of the Spanish-American War. He was appointed Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey, November 1st, 1900, to succeed Adjutant General William S. Striker.

He married June 3rd, 1890, Sarah Elkins, daughter of Senator Stephen B. and Sallie S. (Jacobs) Elkins, and had five children, Elkins Oliphant, Alexander C., Robert Thompson, Elizabeth E. Oliphant and Mrs. Francis W. Hunter. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club in Washington and the Lawyers Club of New York. He died September 16th, 1902, at Trenton, New Jersey.

Born of a family distinguished in the history of Trenton, and of service to its country, he married into a family closely identified with the political history of his country. He leaves recollections of an exalted life, full of kindness, gentleness, noble aspirations and worthy deeds.

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Albert A. Pope.

Albert Augustus Pope

ALBERT AUGUSTUS POPE was born in Boston, Mass., May 20th, 1843, son of Charles and Elizabeth Bogman Pope, and traces his genealogy back for eight generations, through well-known New England families of Pope, Pierce, Cole, Stubbs, Neale, and others, to John and Jane Pope. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline. He gave his first promise of success in earning his own spending money and contributing to that of the family from the time he was nine years of age. When nineteen years of age he volunteered in the Union Army, and went to the front as Second Lieutenant of the 35th Massachusetts Infantry, August 2d, 1862. His promotions to First Lieutenant March 23d, 1863, and to Captain April 1st, 1864, are sufficient evidences of his ability and valor as a soldier. He was employed upon important detached services, and acted as commander of his regiment on many occasions in the absence or disability of the Colonel. Among the special services rendered by Captain Pope was the organization, within 24 hours, of provisional regiment of artillery from the convalescent camp at Alexandria, with which he advanced to the defence of Washington, assuming command of Fort Slocum and Fort Stevens, with 47 pieces of artillery. He served in the principal Virginia campaigns and with Burnside in Tennessee, was with Grant at Vicksburg and with Sherman at Jackson. He commanded Fort Hell before Petersburg, and in the last attack led his regiment into the city, at the age of 21 years. He was brevetted Major "for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.," and Lieutenant-Colonel "for

gallant conduct in the battles of Knoxville, Poplar Springs Church and Front of Petersburg"; March 13th, 1865. At the close of the war Colonel Pope went into business for himself in the manufacture of slipper decorations and as a dealer in shoe manufacturers' supplies; in 1877 he founded as an adjunct to his business the Pope Manufacturing Co. This company was organized to manufacture small patented articles and machines; but within a year Colonel Pope decided to stake all its future upon the bicycle, and made his company the pioneer and the leader in the manufacture and introduction into use in America of bicycles and tricycles. He justly earned his title of "The founder of American bicycle industries." This business established, Colonel Pope personally became one of the prominent pioneers in the movements for better public roads throughout the United States, and from the first contributed liberally of his means and his personal influence and eloquence to the advance which that movement has made.

He was president of the Pope Mfg. Co., a director in the American Loan & Trust Co., Five Cent Savings Bank, and the Winthrop National Bank. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Commander Mass. Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commander of Edward N. Kinsley Post 113, G. A. R.; a member of the Society Army of the Tennessee, Beacon Society of Boston and president and vice-president Army of the Potomac. He was a member of the Algonquin, Country, Arts Clubs of Boston; the Union League, Engineers and Reform of New York, and the Hartford Club and Board of Trade of Hartford, Conn. He was a member of the Boston Athletic Association, Merchants Association, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, American Association of Inventors and Manufactures, and Boston Cham-

ber of Commerce. A visitor of Wellesley College and of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard. He was an officer and director in many other corporations and had declined numerous political honors.

He married September 20th, 1871, Abby, daughter of George and Matilda (Smallwood) Linder, of Newton, Mass., and had six children.

He died August 10th, 1909.

William Raimond Baird

WILLIAM RAIMOND BAIRD was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 24th, 1858, son of William J. and Emma (Cornish) Baird. His grandfather, Isaac Baird, came to this country from Scotland in 1811. After attending the schools of Philadelphia, he went to the High School in Orange, where his parents removed in 1872. Mr. Baird then entered Stevens Institute to study mechanical engineering. He was graduated in 1878 and in the years immediately following studied law and political science at Columbia University. Since his graduation from there he had become an authority on college fraternities, editing many books on the subject of their organization and taking an active part in the activities of Phi Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi and Tau Beta Pi.

Mr. Baird was the senior member of the firm of Baird, Cox, Kent & Campbell, patent attorneys, and for many years was president of the New York Correspondence School of Law. He was patent attorney for many large industrial corporations and lectured on patents and patent laws at Stevens Institute of Technology. He was also an expert minerologist. He contributed articles to the Encyclopaedia Britannica and Johnson's Encyclopaedia. He was the author of "Principles of American Law," "The Study of Languages," "American College Fraternities," "Hand Book of Beta Theta Pi," and editor of "Betas of Achievement" Beta Theta Pi, and two editions of the fraternity catalogue. He was secretary, from 1882 to 1893, of the Council of Phi Delta Phi and during this time founded the "Brief." Mr. Baird was a member of

the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Chemical Society, the American Geographical Society, and La Societe Mineralogique de France.

He married September 29th, 1886, Jennie G. Mansfield, daughter of the Rev. George W. Mansfield and Olivia T. (Olmstead) Mansfield, a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford of Massachusetts. Mrs. Baird was also a descendant on her maternal side of the noted Colonial soldier, Capt. Thomas Abbey, who, the day after the Battle of Lexington, April 20th, 1775, drummed the men out of church during service, organized a company and marched off to war. The Abbey Memorial is located at Enfield, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Baird were the donors of the "Wesleyan Chapter House" in memory of their son, Raimond Düy Baird, who died in 1911. Mr. Baird had the most complete fraternity library in existence. He died March 15th, 1917. Rich in wise counsel and a fountain of valuable ideas, all freely given. Mr. Baird was a pillar of strength to any association with which he was identified. His work was clean and constructive and he impressed his personality on his generation.

Charles A. Hitchcock



HARLES A. HITCHCOCK was born May 25th, 1842, at Auburn, N. Y., son of Harvey H. and Maria Balden Smith Hitchcock. On his maternal side he was descended from Baptiste St. Claire the Huguenot, and on his paternal side from the "Austins" who came over on the Mayflower.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in 111th N. Y. Volunteers, he was mustered in as Corporal, Co. G, August 20th, 1862; promoted Sergeant March 1st, 1863; wounded in action May 18th, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va., mustered in as Second Lieutenant, May 20th, 1864; discharged for disability, January 1st, 1865, from wounds received when he set fire to the Bliss Buildings. The Confederate and Union Armies were preparing for battle and a barn filled with Confederate sharpshooters stood between the opposing lines. The Union batteries did not wish to betray their position and General Alexander Hays called for a volunteer to set fire to the buildings. Sergeant Hitchcock promptly responded. He crawled along the fence and ran zig-zag across the field under the fire of the sharpshooters and succeeded in firing the barn but was wounded in getting back. For this heroic act he was promoted to a lieutenancy. "Hitchcock plucked a flower at the buildings and brought it to General Hays, and while passing it up to him a bullet went through his hand." After the war he returned to Auburn, N. Y., and devoted his energies in various occupations.



Chas. G. Hitchcock

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He was the first physical instructor in the Auburn Y. M. C. A., and although of slight build was noted for his feats of strength. He was an artist of considerable ability. He painted the portrait of Horace T. Cook, president of the Auburn Savings Bank, and other prominent men of Auburn.

He was married October 9th, 1864, to Celestin Ann Green, of Bath, N. Y., and had three children, Leora Estelle Hitchcock, Mrs. Clarence Blackburn, and Raymond Hitchcock, the noted comedian.

He died April 25th, 1900.

Enoch Chamberlain Bell

ENOCH CHAMBERLAIN BELL was born in Greenwich Village, New York City, June 8th, 1854, son of John and Emily Francis Jewett Bell. He was a descendant of Col. Henry Ludington, aide to General Swartwout on Washington's staff. Mr. Bell was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the military academy at Tarrytown, New York. He developed unusual business ability at an early age. While staying at Valley Cottage for the benefit of his health, he opened a grocery store and a cider mill, which he ran at the age of sixteen with great success.

In 1878, having regained his health, he returned to New York and entered the firm of John Bell & Son, dealers in masons' and builders' material, where he remained until 1886 when he entered the real estate business as an operator. He financed numerous large building operations, and was greatly interested in the development of the Bronx, where his activities were chiefly centered. He was a financier of ability. He was a director of the 12th Ward Bank, the Corn Exchange and Nyack National Banks; treasurer and one of the founders of the Nyack Hospital. He was a member of numerous clubs and societies and was a liberal contributor to churches of all denominations. In fact, he never refused to contribute to a church when in need. He was a delegate to several political conventions and was chairman of the Palisade Commission. His principal delight was to assist young men in new enterprises, to give them financial aid and advice and to start them on the road to success.

He married November 25th, 1880, Eva A. Swartwout, a descendant of General James Swartwout, who served on George Washington's staff, and had two children, Mrs. Clarissa Jewett Kiefer and Mrs. Berta Bell Adams. He died May 25th, 1916.

Mr. Bell abounded in those little acts of kindness and of love which makes man's memory fragrant among those who knew him. His sympathy was as constant as the appeals made to it, and he had a heart as open as day. He represented the ideal, all around continuous good citizenship and successful devotion to the public good.

Charles E. Vreeland



HARLES E. VREELAND was born at Cedar Grove, Essex Co., N. J., March 10th, 1852. Son of Elia and Sophia (Brittian) Vreeland. He was a descendant of Michael Jansen Vreeland, who came to this country on the "Arms of Norway" in 1638 and settled in Manhattan. He was one of the nine men on the Advisory Council of Peter Stuyvesant. Admiral Vreeland was educated in the public schools of Newark, N. J., and at the age of fourteen was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, July 27th, 1868, while one of the crew of the Sabine. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1870 and commissioned ensign on July 13th, 1871.

While in the grade of captain he was appointed Chief Intelligence Officer in Washington. As a Rear Admiral he later commanded the Fourth Division, making the Virginia his flagship.

On May 20th, 1911, Rear Admiral Vreeland was appointed aid for inspection at the Navy Department, and later he was appointed aid for operations. Two years later, on February 11th, 1913, he became a member of the General and Joint Boards. He was special representative of the United States Navy at the coronation of King George, Rear Admiral Vreeland attended the ceremonies in London in June, 1911. He was then in command of the Second Division and his selection was urged by President Taft.

During the Spanish American War, he commanded the gunboat "Helena," and at the Philippine uprising was sent to Manila on the "Concord" and later on the Flag-



C. E. Hooker

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ship Baltimore. At the time of his retirement, March 10th, 1914, Rear Admiral Vreeland had served forty-eight years on the active list, twenty-five years and one month of this time at sea. He was one of the strategists of the navy, and for years was an advocate of larger armament. Six months before the European War he appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs and said that a stronger navy was necessary in case of conflict with Japan, which, he said, could easily take the Philippines. He made a trip around the world on the "Ticonderago."

He was a member of the New York Yacht, Army and Navy and Chevy Chase Clubs. He married January 16th, 1884, Katherine Tolson of California. He died September 27th, 1916. A true sailor, one whose mission it is to protect his country to the utmost, yet who is at heart gentle and sympathetic. The record of his life remains as an inspiration to the youth of America and an object of admiration to their elders.

James Rowan O'Beirne



AMES ROWAN O'BEIRNE was born in Elphin, Roscommon, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents, Michael Haran and Eliza Rowan O'Beirne. He was educated in St. Francis Xavier's and St. John's Colleges, now Fordham University, New York City, from which he received the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. He was first valedictorian of St. Francis Xavier's College.

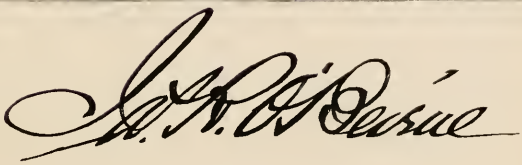
At the outbreak of the Civil War, General O'Beirne joined the Seventh Regiment, later joining the Thirty-Seventh New York Regiment, the Irish Rifles. With this command, he served through the Peninsular campaign and was seriously wounded at Chancellorsville.

He was awarded Military Medal of Honor by U. S. Congress for gallant conduct at the Battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 3rd, 1863, and was mentioned in General Orders of that engagement, issued from Headquarters Kearny's Division Third Army Corps, Army of Potomac, by the Major General Commanding and by Colonel Samuel N. Hayman, U. S. A. commanding First Brigade, in his report of the action, as "particularly distinguished for courage and activity."

General O'Beirne was Provost Marshal of the defenses north of the Potomac and took part in the pursuit of Booth, the assassin of Lincoln. General O'Beirne was officially in charge of the deathbed of President Lincoln, and was the last of those engaged in that duty.

After the war General O'Beirne was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and later Register of Wills in Washington, D. C. He was editor and proprietor of





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the Washington Sunday Gazette and for many years Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, and also represented that paper during several of the Indian campaigns that followed the Civil War. General O'Beirne was formerly Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York, under President Harrison at Ellis Island and later served as Commissioner of Charities under Mayor Strong.

He was decorated by the government of Venezuela in recognition for services in securing United States gunboat to transport remains of General Paez to his native country. General O'Beirne was granted a private audience with Pontif Pius, the tenth, and the Jesuits paid him a great tribute. "Loyalty to his God, to his country, and to his fellowmen."

He was a former Grand Marshal of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and was active in the various G. A. R. re-unions. In addition, he was devoted in his efforts in Irish-American affairs, Member of Irish Parliamentary Fund Association; President Irish Palace Building Association, and was one of the reception committee that met Charles Stewart Parnell, who delivered his opening address in the House of Representatives in Washington by virtue of arrangements made by the General.

He was President of the Conservative Army & Navy Union, District of Columbia in 1867; Clerk of Committee of Enrolled Bills, U. S. Senate; U. S. Special Agent Interior Department Office of U. S. Indian Affairs; Special Agent U. S. Treasury Department at New York City; President Yonkers Electric Light Company; Marshal of Catholic Schools and Colleges Columbian Celebration in 1892, Member of Farragut and Hancock Posts G. A. R., President U. S. Army & Navy Congressional Medal of

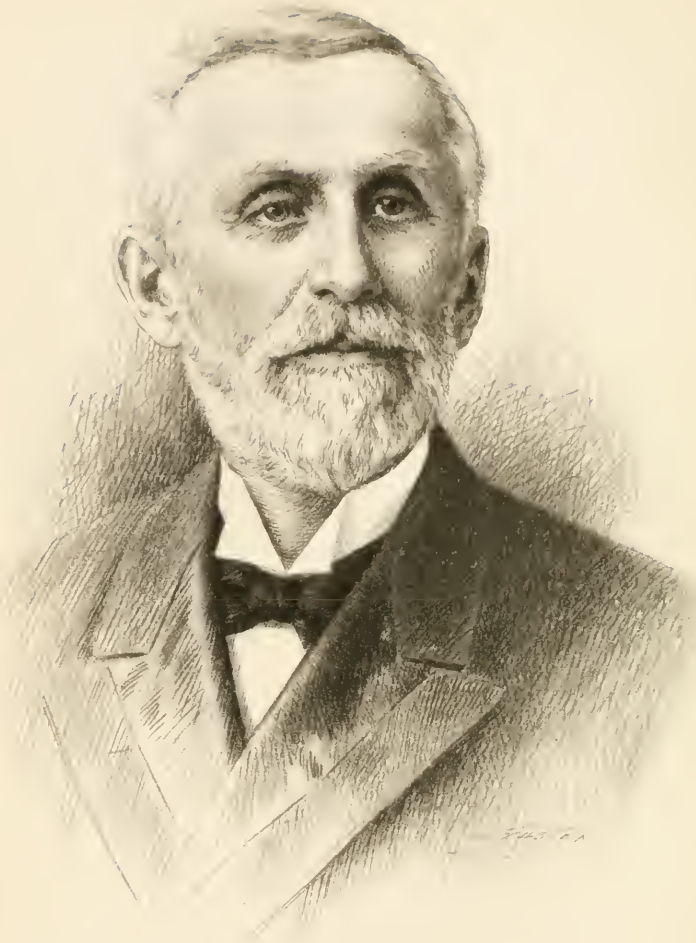
Honor Legion of United States; Member Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. War Veterans; Associate Organizer, Treasurer, President American Boy Scouts; Special Deputy County Clerk Supreme Court, State of New York.

He married October 26th, 1862, Martha S. Brennan, daughter of Patrick and Mary E. Brennan. His daughter, Gertrude Marie O'Beirne, was a constant companion of her father, she entertained visiting notables and traveled with him to all important places.

General O'Beirne died February 17th, 1917. He was known as the golden tongued orator, possessed the gift of personal magnetism in a wonderful degree, and attracted the devotion and loyalty of all who were associated with him. No man in ancient or modern times tried more to establish the fellowship of man.

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Ernest A. Simms

Ernest Simons

ERNEST SIMONS was born in Whiptoff, Leicestershire, England, October 11th, 1847, son of James and Jane Anne Loveitt Simons. He was educated in his native town and in 1858 came to this country with his parents and settled at Mamaroneck, New York, and later he became associated with Josiah Wilcox in the manufacture of tinners' tools and hardware at Riversville, Conn.

In 1876 Mr. Simons entered into partnership with N. C. Pond, under the name of N. C. Pond & Company to manufacture shirts, doing business in an old shovel factory at Port Chester, N. Y. The firm had a two wheel hand truck with which they personally did their own carting of goods to and from the station. On January 1st, 1879, the partnership was joined, consisting of Messrs. N. C. Pond, Marshall O. West and Ernest Simons, erecting a two story frame building; on account of the increase of business, a third story was soon added. Mr. Pond withdrew from the firm in 1892 and it was continued as West & Simons until the death of Mr. West in 1902, when the Ernest Simons Manufacturing Company was incorporated. The buildings of the company now cover an entire block and it is one of the largest textile concerns of its kind in the country.

Mr. Simons was methodical to an extreme, a wonderful man for business detail and the possessor of keen business acumen. Throughout the many years that he was the owner and head of the plant, he performed his tasks with the same preciseness which was expected of employees. He had duties which were his to do, and he

performed them daily with a feeling of happiness, actuated through the pride felt in his great life accomplishment. It has been said of Mr. Simons that he considered it greater pleasure to daily mingle with his employees and perform his prescribed work than to enjoy the pleasures which wealth and influence make possible.

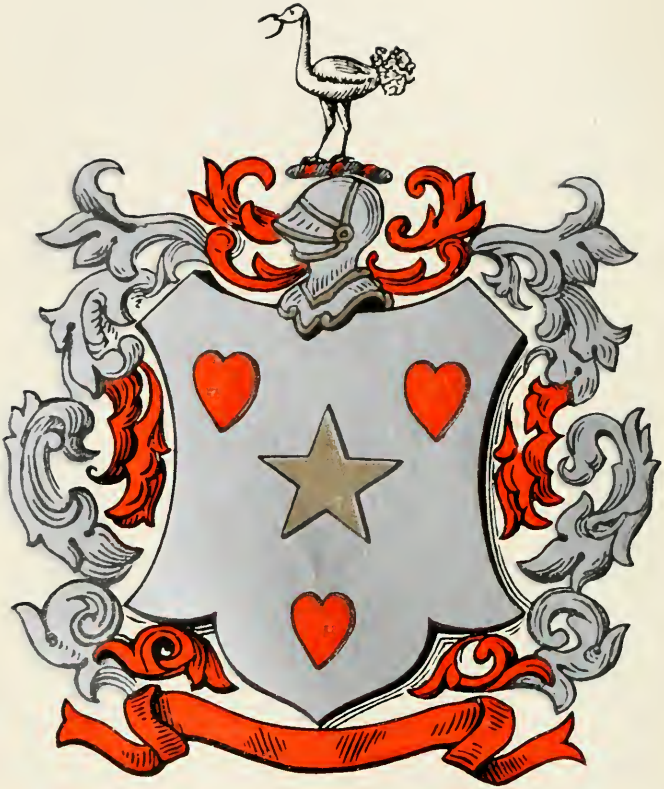
He dealt with his employees as a fond parent does with a son whom he was anxious to guide along straight and productive paths. He showed a personal interest in their welfare, and lent a helping hand to many of them in hours of need.

He was a director of the First National Bank. Mr. Simons built a mission in Bynor, India, at his own expense and was a liberal contributor to the Y. M. C. A., the Summerfield Church, and other worthy Institutions. He was a philanthropist in the true sense of the word.

He married January 2nd, 1873, Anna Willis, daughter of Judge Anson Willis of New York and had two children, Edward W. and Lettia Simons.

Mr. Simons died February 1st, 1917. His life is a beautiful story of loving service to his church and to his fellowmen. To quote Bishop William F. Anderson of Cincinnati, "He loved all his fellowmen with a love that was truly Christian and beautiful. His benefactions were bestowed upon the needy and the worthy, regardless of personal relations to him. How he delighted to get back of the struggling young man or young woman and to open the larger possibilities of success and power. He was a friend of humanity in the true sense of the word and like his Master, delighted to go about doing good."

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Valentine

Samuel Hempstead Valentine

SAMUEL HEMPSTEAD VALENTINE was born in New York City, May 4th, 1846, son of Dr. Samuel Morgan and Elizabeth Hempstead Valentine, a descendant of Benjamin Valentine who served in the French Army in Canada and settled near the town of Yonkers, in 1678, on a ridge later known as "Valentine's Hill." During the Revolutionary War the Valentines evinced an active sympathy for the Patriot Cause, and contributed their means and personal services to the furtherance of American independence. Their residence on Valentine Hill was accepted and occupied as the headquarters of General Washington during the military operation, resulting in the evacuation of the City of New York by the British troops. The Valentine family has been closely identified with the history of Westchester County, New York and vicinity. In the formation of the different townships, as well as in the establishment of churches and institutions of learning, they were active participants in the progress, development and advancement of the communities in which they resided. Mr. Valentine's maternal ancestor, Capt. James Avery, was fifth in command of Connecticut Troops during King Philip's War and was in active service throughout the war. He took part in the great swamp fight, December 19th, 1675, and in 1676 was Captain of one of the four companies which protected the frontier. He was twelve times Deputy of the General Court 1656-1680. He was also in active service against Canada in 1709. Mr. Valentine was a descendant of Samuel Booth Hempstead, who served under General Benedict Arnold and was wounded

defending the City of New London, Connecticut, against the British, September 6th, 1781.

Samuel H. Valentine was graduated from Amherst College in 1866 with degree of A. B., and he received degree of L. L. B. from Columbia University in 1868. He was valedictorian of his class at Columbia and a D. K. E. man. He married February 2d, 1881, Eliza Williams Porter, daughter of Asa Spaulding and Eliza Storrs (Williams) Porter of Hartford, Conn., both descended from John Porter, who, with his wife, came to this country on the ship "Anne" and arrived at Dorchester, Mass., May 30th, 1627. John Porter was born in Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, at Uraxhall Abbey, the ancient seat of the family.

Samuel H. Valentine was a member of the law firm of Benedict, Taft & Benedict. He was an admiralty lawyer, and at one time was proposed for the judgeship. He retired from practice in 1885 to look after his private business. He was one of the first five founders and attorney for the Aero Club of America, and a member of the Automobile, Metropolitan, Sleepy Hollow Country, and Appawamis Clubs. He served ten years in Company H, 7th Regiment, N. G., State of New York, and was a member of Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars. He died September 15th, 1916. He was learned in the law, and his learning was that of the student whose knowledge of legal principles was acquired by a study of their development. His fidelity, his sincerity, his honesty of thought, his seriousness of character and kindly humor, his love of the beautiful and good in life, in literature and art, his unselfish and kindly tolerance, his devotion to his friends and family—"such a life as this has its immortality."

William George Bee

WILLIAM GEORGE BEE was born in Hartford, Conn., December 14th, 1868, son of George and Margaret Ann (Patterson) Bee. He left school when fifteen and enlisted in the United States Navy as seaman's apprentice. He was honorably discharged after six years' service, and then was associated with the Pope-Hartford Bicycle Company of Hartford. One of the pioneers of the electric vehicle industry, Mr. Bee volunteered to serve as Chief Gunner's Mate on the Edison Storage Battery for use in electric vehicles was a big factor in causing that vehicle to reach its present wide state of use and practicability.

When the Spanish-American War broke out Mr. Bee volunteered to serve as Chief Gunner's Mate on the U. S. S. Gloucester, previously J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair. Mr. Bee was commended for bravery at the Battle of Santiago, when, under fire, he repaired the breech of one of his guns. Mr. Bee had many thrilling experiences on the sea, and when the Vandalia was wrecked off the Samoan Islands in a heavy storm, he was in the water clinging to the ship's rigging twenty-one hours before he was rescued. He frequently figured in hair-breadth escapes in various parts of the world, and his modest stories of adventure were keenly relished by his intimate friends, to whom he related the experiences.

Mr. Bee returned to the Electric Vehicle Company, following the Spanish-American War. He spent some time in Mexico for the concern, and was in charge of its exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. Mr. Bee gave Mr. Thomas A. Edison his first ride in an electric vehicle,

and also drove the first automobile on the streets of Newport, R. I., with the late John Jacob Astor as passenger. Citizens there voted, by a majority of one, to allow the new vehicle to be driven through the city.

Mr. Bee became associated with Mr. Edison in 1903, in Glen Ridge, and when the Edison Storage Battery Company was organized he became General Sales Manager, and subsequently was elected vice-president. A tireless worker, Mr. Bee was actively identified with affairs of the Storage Battery Company until illness stopped his labors. Many stories of his unfailing interest in the workers, and his universal kindness, are pleasing history.

Among the organizations with which Mr. Bee was affiliated were the National Electric Light Association, the Electric Vehicle Association, the Motor Truck Club of New York, the Automobile Club of America, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Society of Automobile Engineers, the Jovian Club, and others. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and member of Orange Lodge, No. 135, B. P. O. Elks.

He married in September, 1904, Miss Ida May Roeder. Mr. Bee died July 11th, 1917.

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W. D. Burlee

William John Burlee

WILLIAM JOHN BURLEE was born at Pottsville, Pa., March 21st, 1862, son of William Henry and Bridget Elizabeth (Fitzpatrick) Burlee. The family removed to Philadelphia where he was educated in the public schools. In 1884 he came to New York and entered upon his career as a shipbuilder. He formed a partnership with Frank McWilliams, in the shipbuilding business in Staten Island. The business prospered from the start, and later he took as a partner, William J. Davidson, who at that time was working as a master machinist in the yards of the Starin Company at West Brighton.

In 1898 he organized the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, of which he became president. He was president and director of the Burlee Dry Dock Company and the Enterprise Mining and Milling Company, vice-president and director of the Mechanics Realty and Building Company and the Port Richmond National Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Gloucester National Bank, located near his winter home, "Tree Hill Farm," Virginia, and was its president until his death.

Mr. Burlee's business life was conspicuous for intellectual vigor and unswaying integrity. Alert of mind, possessing persistency and tenacity of purpose, he held a foremost place among men. In social life he attracted a large following of close adherents. Warm, genial, cordial and kindly in his friendship, his love of home and mother, he was much admired by all who became associated with him. He took a prominent part in the welfare and development of Staten Island, and was well

known in political circles. One of his generous acts was the care and education of his nephew, whose parents died when he was four years of age. He finally legally adopted him as his son.

Mr. Burlee died November 7th, 1916.

William Mercer Grosvenor

WILLIAM MERCER GROSVENOR was born in New London, Connecticut, June 22d, 1863, son of Samuel Howe Grosvenor of Pomfret and Norwich, Connecticut, and of Maria S. Mercer, daughter of Dr. Archibald Mercer of Millstone, and Newark, New Jersey, and of New London, Connecticut. The ancestors of Mr. Grosvenor were among the early settlers of Eastern Connecticut, Pomfret being founded by John Grosvenor, who later returned to Boston and was buried in the old graveyard at Roxbury in 1690. Many of his ancestors were graduates of Yale and Princeton Colleges.

Having graduated from Williams College in the class of 1885, William M. Grosvenor entered Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, and upon completion of his course, was ordained deacon May 30th, 1888, by Bishop Williams, and priest by Bishop Littlejohn, June 16th, 1889.

The Rev. Mr. Grosvenor became assistant minister at Grace Church, Brooklyn, then under the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster, the present bishop of Connecticut; leaving there May 1st, 1890, to assume the rectorship of Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass. In October, 1895, the vestry of the parish of the Incarnation extended to Mr. Grosvenor a call to become its rector, which invitation he accepted. After sixteen years of service in the parish he was elected Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, and entered upon the duties of that office in October, 1911.

Mr. Grosvenor received the honorary degree of Doc-

tor of Divinity from the University of New York in 1897, and a similar degree from Williams College 1905.

In 1901 the diocese of New York honored Dr. Grosvenor by an election as deputy to the General Convention, to which body he was regularly returned. In 1908 he became president of the Standing Committee of the diocese; and was chairman of the Standing Committee of the General Theological Seminary, and of several special committees of the diocese. He was a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and after Dr. Huntington's death became chairman of the Committee on the Fabric.

Dr. Grosvenor was elected a trustee of Barnard College, of the Sheltering Arms, and a member of the City Mission Society. He died December 9th, 1916.

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W. L. Wells

William Loundes Wells

WILLIAM LOUNDES WELLS was born in Columbia, South Carolina, Sept. 30th, 1828, son of Dr. Thomas Wells, a noted surgeon, who was prominent in medical circles in New Haven, Conn., and who established the first private hospital in Columbia, S. C., and Elizabeth Robeson Wells, a descendant of the prominent New England family of that name. He was graduated from Princeton University, a resident graduate from Yale University, and received degrees in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City and Heidelberg University, Germany. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, with his father in New Haven, Conn.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Union Army as surgeon. He was at Fort Sumpter with General Anderson when it was first fired upon, and was in active service throughout the war. He superintended the construction of several hospitals near New York while stationed at Fort Schuyler. After the war he remained some time in the south studying conditions and upon his return engaged in the practice of his profession at New Rochelle, New York, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He was closely associated with the elder Dr. Janeway, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Dr. John Hauk.

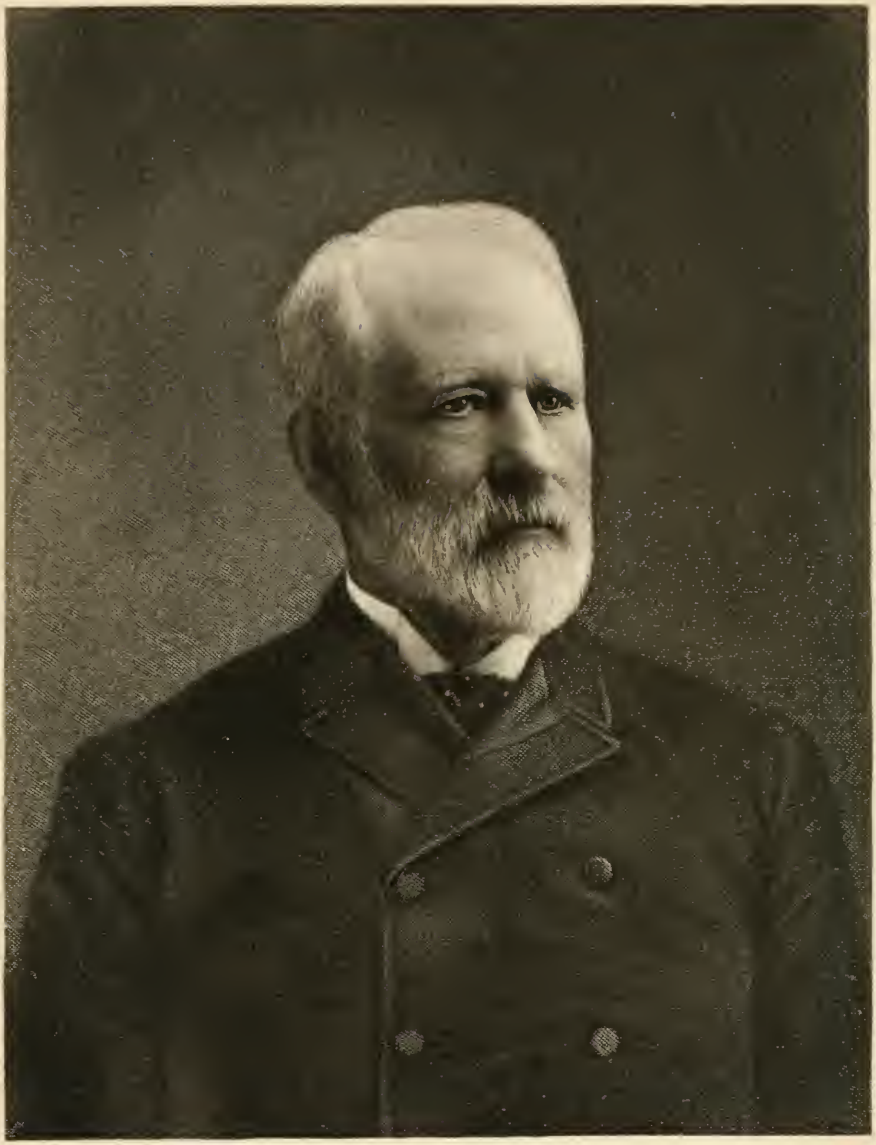
Dr. Wells was noted for his high citizenship, professional attainments and skill, and loved for his goodness of heart, his generosity of soul, and sincerity of his friendship. He was a member of the New Rochelle Medical Society, the Westchester Medical Society and numer-

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ous other medical organizations. He was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Dr. Wells married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry and Henrietta (Baldwin) Sturges, a descendant of John Sturges, who came to America in the Sixteenth Century, and of the Rev. Father Philo Shelton, the first minister ordained in this country. Dr. Wells died August 19th, 1917. His life should constitute a noteworthy example to young men entering the profession of patriotism and devotion when the country calls for the services of its medical men.

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Benjamin F. Tracy

Benjamin Franklin Tracy

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY was born at Owego, N. Y., April 26th, 1830, son of Benjamin and Bethsheba (Woodin) Tracy, he was descended from Stephen Tracy, the Pilgrim, who came to America on the ship Anne in 1622. He was graduated from the Owego Academy and immediately entered the law office of N. W. Davis. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1851. In November, 1853, he was elected District Attorney for Tioga County, and was re-elected in 1856, defeating Gilbert C. Walker, subsequently Governor of Virginia. Tracy and Walker were friends and immediately after the election formed a law partnership. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the state assembly by republicans and war democrats in his county. Mr. Tracy was appointed chairman of the committee to call future caucuses of the republican members of the Assembly. He was also placed on the Judiciary Committee and made chairman of the Committees on Railroads and on Bills Entitled to Early Consideration. In the spring of 1862, Governor Morgan having appointed him one of a committee to promote volunteering for the Civil War in the counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins, he personally recruited two regiments of the state volunteers, the 109th and 137th, accepting the colonelcy of the former. Reporting at Baltimore, Md., the regiment remained there until it was transferred to Washington, D. C. His first active service was under General Burnside, and he won the Congressional Medal of Honor and was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers for his conduct at the Battle of the Wilderness. Four times during the battle

he rallied his regiment, and finally captured the Confederate ramparts. At the moment of victory he fell desperately wounded upon his battle flag.

After recuperating in the hospital at Annapolis, he returned to his home in Owego.

He received and accepted in the following September the colonelcy of the 127th United States colored troops, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the military post at Elmira, N. Y., including the prison camp, and the draft rendezvous for western New York. After the war Col. Tracy entered the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict in New York City. In October, 1866, he was appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and for two years gave especial attention to the prevention of frauds on the United States revenue by whisky distillers, of whose establishments there were something over five hundred in his district. He drew up a bill regulating the collection of taxes upon distilled spirits which, in one year after it became a law, resulted in securing $50,000,000 for the United States treasury, instead of the $13,000,000 collected during the previous twelve months, the commissioner-in-chief of the United States internal revenue declaring that if it had not been for the exertions of District Attorney Tracy the internal revenue system of the country would have been a failure. In 1873 Mr. Tracy resigned his position to resume the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y. His connection with important cases were frequent, the most notable of these being the Tilton-Beecher trial, in which William M. Evarts and John K. Porter also took part. In December, 1881, he was appointed by the Governor of New York, an associate justice of the State Court of Appeals, to fill a vacancy, and held the judgeship until January, 1883. He then formed

a law partnership with William C. De Witt and his son, F. B. Tracy, and opened an office in Brooklyn. March 5th, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison, secretary of the United States Navy and was confirmed the same day by the U. S. Senate. The secretary entered very zealously upon the prosecution of plans for the rehabilitation and increase the naval force, and when he went out of office in 1893 he had brought the navy to a state of efficiency unparalleled in the history of this country. He has been called "The Father of the Fighting Navy" and Theodore Roosevelt, after he became president, said that the more intimately he became acquainted with the affairs of the navy, the more he appreciated the value of the work done by Gen. Tracy. Under his administration the types of armored battleship, armored cruiser and scout cruiser were introduced, and it was he who adopted nickel-steel armor, now used by all the navies of the world. Practically every important ship that took part in the Spanish-American War, including the battleships Massachusetts, Oregon and Indiana, the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, and the scout cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, were built while he was secretary. He also succeeded in taking the navy department out of politics. After his retirement from office Gen. Tracy resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1897, much against his wishes, he accepted the republican nomination for Mayor of New York, Seth Low ran on an independent ticket, but was defeated by Robert A. Van Wyck. He was counsel for Venezuela in the boundary dispute between that country and England in 1899, and later he played an important part in the completion of the plans for the consolidation of the boroughs of New York, serving as chairman of the commission that drafted the charter of the present city. In 1908 he was appointed

by Justice Blanchard to act as referee and report on the debt limit of the city. During the last years of his life Gen. Tracy's eminence as a lawyer and a citizen lent much weight to his opinions on matters of public import. He continued in the active practice of law until his death, realizing his frequently expressed ambition to die in harness. He was president of the Navy League of the United States and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs of New York City. Gen. Tracy was married in 1851, to Delinda E. Catlin of Owego, N. Y., and had two children, Frank B., and Emma Louise, wife of Ferdinand Wilmerding. He died in New York City, August 6th, 1915.

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James Michael Rodgers



AMES MICHAEL RODGERS was born in New York City, February 20th, 1882, son of John Cunningham and Merrilla (Brandt) Rodgers. He was educated at Georgetown University and went into business with his father, a noted contractor, who was the first man to harness the Niagara, and who built the Guard Lock at Lachine, the Croton Aqueduct, the Speedway, the continuation of Riverside Drive, the Willis Avenue Bridge and the approaches to the Manhattan and Madison Avenue Bridges; later on Mr. J. M. Rodgers organized the contracting firm of Rodgers & Haggerty, builders of sections of the Bronx and Brooklyn subway and specialists in high water pressure construction work.

Mr. Rodgers was also interested in gold mining in Colorado. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club. He married February 11th, 1907, Helen Wylie Mather, daughter of James Wylie and Ada Whiteside Mather of Selby, Tennessee. Mrs. Rodgers' father was born at Stanley, Scotland, on the "Banks of the Fay," made famous by Sir Walter Scott. Her maternal ancestor, Mr. Whiteside, was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. They had two children, James Michael Rodgers, Jr., and Helen Marie Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers died February 6th, 1917. He possesed a singular gentleness and sweetness of nature, he loved his friends, his family and his tasks and ever faithful to them.

Carl A. Hansmann

CARL A. HANSMANN was born in Animosa, Iowa, on May 1st, 1867, son of Herman H. B. and Rosalie Hermine (Isaac) Hansmann. He was educated in Missouri in the public schools and in Missouri State University, and for two years was a teacher in public schools in Missouri. In 1887 he was appointed under President Cleveland, Consular Clerk (one of thirteen) and for over five years was engaged in the Consular Service, being stationed at Chemnitz and Kehl, in Germany, at Lyons, France, Ghent, Belgium, LaGuayra, Venezuela, St. Christophers, West Indies, and at Ottawa, Canada. For nearly two years, he was a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the Law Department of Columbia University in that city, in 1893. He was admitted to the New York Bar in February, 1894, and since that date had continuously been engaged in practice in New York City with the firms of Carter, Hughes & Dwight and its successors, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman, and Rounds, Schurman & Dwight.

Mr. Hansmann was an Independent in politics. He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the New York Bar Association, American Geographical Society and of numerous other societies. He was married March 31st, 1896, to Elizabeth Aiken Cushman, daughter of Henry Morton and Sarah (Black) Cushman of New York City, a descendant of Thomas Cushman who came over in the Mayflower, and had one child, Carl Morton Hansmann. He died January 9th, 1916.

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Harrison Gray

William Harrison Brown

WILLIAM HARRISON BROWN was born in Philadelphia, October 22nd, 1849, son of Thomas and Mary Erringer Brown, a member of the prominent old families of Philadelphia, and a brother of Mrs. John Wanamaker. His great grandfather, Thomas Brown, with his wife, Catherine Shaffer, came to this country from England and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the tea business.

Mr. Brown was educated in a private school in his native city. After leaving school he came to New York and engaged in the mercantile business. He established the firm of W. H. Brown, Son & Co., and was a director in the shoe and leather branch of the Metropolitan Bank. Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Society in New York, and at the time of his death was a member of the Council of that Society, after having served as its vice-president. He was a member of the Merchants' Club, the Merchants' Association, the Lotus Club, Automobile Club of America, and the Ardsley Country Club.

He married January 27th, 1881, Sara Voorhees Keep, daughter of Chauncey and Mary (Center) Keep, a descendant of Caleb and Prudence (Walcott) Keep. Caleb Keep served in the Revolutionary War, first as Captain with the First Regiment of New Hampshire Militia, and later on was made a General.

Mr. Brown died July 26th, 1917. He possessed a charming personality, a typical American, conscientious and unswerving in his loyalty, a builder of the nobler ideals of life. He was the type of citizen that for a century has quickened the growth and development of the country.

James Goodman Hasking

JAMES GOODMAN HASKING was born in New York City, March 7th, 1844, son of Jeffrey born in Torqual, Devon, England, and Elizabeth born in Totnes, Devon, England, (Goodman) Hasking. He was educated in the public schools and at an early age entered the Custom House, where he remained about a year and a half. He then went into the employ of the Bank of Jersey City. In 1865, when the Bank of Jersey City was taken over by the Second National Bank of Jersey City, he was made cashier, from that time had been a leading figure in banking circles of the city.

When the Union Trust Company was organized, he was made cashier, then vice-president and treasurer, and president of the Board of Directors.

In 1879 Mr. Hasking was elected a trustee of the New York Bay Cemetery and in the following year, he was elected treasurer of the company, which position he occupied until his death. When the new city charter of Jersey City was adopted in 1889, Mayor Orestes Cleveland, appointed Mr. Hasking as one of the sinking fund commission, which position was held until commission government was adopted. He was one of the organizers of the Hudson Democratic Society and of the Jersey City Board of Trade, which later was merged into the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce. He was deeply interested in the development of Jersey City and his advice on matters, financial and otherwise, was eagerly sought and highly valued.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity. A vestryman and senior warden of Grace Church for over thirty-five years.

A number of testimonials have been presented, handsomely engraved and beautifully bound, in appreciation of his distinguished services.

Mr. Hasking married May 25th, 1887, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cheltenham and Jane (Perry) Hughes of London, England, who came to this country in 1821, and had one son, Dr. Arthur Perry Hasking. He died November 8th, 1916, a man of strong, yet lovable character, sound in judgment, wise in counsel and trustworthy in every relation in life. His personal friendships were bounded all by the number of people who knew him.

William Benjamin Ruggles

WILLIAM BENJAMIN RUGGLES was born at Bath, N. Y., December 17th, 1861, son of William Barker Ruggles, a prominent attorney and a former Assistant Attorney General and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was educated in his native town and was graduated from Sibley College, Cornell University, in 1883.

In his senior year at Cornell he was president of the Mechanical Engineering Association and also of the Athletic Association. After leaving college he was connected with the West Shore Railroad and then with the American Casualty Company. In 1893 he organized the Ruggles-Coles Engineering Company for the manufacture and marketing of his inventions. He was also widely known as a consulting engineer in various lines of industrial mechanics and personally erected and equipped a number of the largest and most important manufacturing plants in the country.

In 1915 the Russian Government sent for him, and he went to Petrograd and visited the great wheat growing provinces, where he designed plans for the storage and handling of wheat which called for the expenditure of more than $100,000,000. Mr. Ruggles had been engaged by that government to carry out these plans after the war.

He was the inventor of an iron ore dryer extensively used on the Mesaba Range, and was interested in other corporations, being president of the Novella Cement Company and a director of the Buffalo Potash and Cement Corporation. Mr. Ruggles was a member of the



Wm B. Ruggles

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Engineers' Club, Cornell and Phi Upsilon Clubs, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

He married March 25th, 1886, Katherine Sedgwick, daughter of William P. and Fannie (Shults) Sedgwick of Bath, N. Y., and had one child, Mrs. Louise Ruggles Kennedy.

Mr. Ruggles died January 23d, 1916. He was highly respected as an able engineer and his kind and genial manner made him much sought after by the members of his profession.

John Alexander Hill

JOHN ALEXANDER HILL was born February 22d, 1858, in the town of Sandgate, near Bennington, Vt. While he was a young lad, his parents emigrated to central Wisconsin, settling at Wyocena. He was educated in the country school, and at fourteen years of age went to work in a country printing office, of which he was foreman at seventeen.

After some years in the printing office he became half-owner of a machine shop, where he carried on repairs to a variety of local machinery. At twenty he was seized by the "Leadville Fever" and spent about a year roughing it and prospecting. He then obtained a position as a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, being promoted to engineer within a year. This was in the early days of that road and just before the great "Santa Fe War," when to drive a locomotive up the mountains and around the edges of canyons required both nerve and courage. Very soon the young engineer gained a reputation for more than ordinary ability and cool-headedness. These same qualities later on made him roundhouse foreman and assistant superintendent of motive power.

He devoted his spare time to study, and he applied himself to railroad work and mechanics. Soon he began to contribute articles to the railway-engineering department of the American Machinist. His first article was published in the issue of May 23d, 1885, under the title of "Oil for Locomotive Motions." In 1885 he founded



John A. Bell

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the Daily Press of Pueblo, Colo., and edited it for some time.

As a writer he had a forceful and breezy style and a thorough familiarity with practical matters. These qualifications, combined with a knowledge of the ideas and needs of the men in railroad work, enabled him to write articles which were well received.

At the end of the year's venture on the Daily Press he returned to the Denver & Rio Grande and ran an engine until 1887, when the American Machinist, deciding to start a monthly journal, the Locomotive Engineer, called him to be its editor. This brought him to New York in time to prepare for the first issue of 1888. Three and a half years later, in company with Angus Sinclair, Mr. Hill bought the Locomotive Engineer from the American Machinist Publishing Co. and changed its name to Locomotive Engineering.

Two notable series of stories that attracted wide attention were called "Jim Skeever's Object Lessons" and "Stories of the Railroad." He strongly advocated a system under which specific subjects were studied each year and promotions made according to efficiency. This system he embodied in his work, "Progressive Examination for Locomotive Engineers," which was later adopted by the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association as a standard form of examination on American railroads.

In 1896, with Mr. Sinclair, he bought the American Machinist and a year later sold his interest in Locomotive Engineering to his partner, thus becoming the owner of the technical journal with which his name has been longest associated.

He then added other well-established technical journals of high reputation. His first purchase was Power, in 1902. At that time this publication was a monthly

journal devoted to the field of power transmission. Mr. Hill at once changed it to its present form, and in 1908 made it into a weekly. In 1905 he became the owner of the Engineering and Mining Journal.

A fourth journal, Coal Age, was established in 1911 to cover a field which had become too broad to be successfully reached by the Engineering and Mining Journal, which is chiefly devoted to metal-mining interests. In 1912 he purchased a fifth journal, Engineering News, from its founder and chief owner, George H. Frost.

Meanwhile, the influence of the American Machinist had been spreading abroad to such an extent that in 1900 a British company was formed to publish the European edition. Nine years later a German company was founded to translate it into German and publish it from Berlin. This made the American Machinist the most representative of the international technical journals.

His initiative and leadership in the field of technical publishing are forcefully shown by the fact that many features of what is now considered best practice were inaugurated by him.

He was first in printing a circulation statement in each issue, in discontinuing the acceptance of copies returned by news companies, in establishing an advertisers' service department, in discontinuing exchange advertising, in refusing to pay agents' commission on advertising contracts, in selling display advertising space on a flexible contract and in publishing a buyers' cyclopedia. Numerous mechanical improvements and developments in printing machinery are also to his credit. Both the rotary sheet-feed presses and the web presses used in his own shop were built by manufacturers according to his suggestions.

In addition to carrying on his own business he acted

as mechanical engineer from 1900 to 1902 for the General Manifold Company, Franklin, Penn. Here he had charge of the building and superintending the plant, the designing of special machinery and the development of continuous manifolding machines.

Mr. Hill was married in 1882 to Emma B. Carlisle, daughter of James Francis and Leah Carlisle of Mazomauie, Wisconsin, and had three daughters, Leah Margaret, Marie E., and Jean Carlisle Hill.

Mr. Hill's life is a remarkable illustration of a man winning his way by sheer strength and ability. Born in the humblest surroundings and with only such education as was afforded by the country schools in the woods of Wisconsin nearly half a century ago, he well proved the saying of the president of one of the leading American engineering colleges that "life itself is an education." While he was typically a self-made man, he had none of the objectionable conceit which is sometimes supposed to characterize men who have risen to power from humble beginnings.

Mr. Hill was a genial man, fond of companionship and with an endless fund of good stories.

He was essentially a man of broad human sympathies. He took a fatherly interest in the welfare of his employees and delighted to have them refer to him as "The Old Man," a term to which he indeed gave wide currency in his early writings on experiences in machine shops and locomotive roundhouses.

Mr. Hill was a member of the Engineers' Club of New York City, vice-president and charter member of the Machinery Club, member of the Railroad Club, Essex County Country Club and of the Campfire Club. In 1913 he was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, among his references being

Thomas A. Edison and James Hartness. He was first and only president of the McGraw Hill Book Co., Chairman Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., of London, and president Deutscher-Hill Verlag A. G., Berlin, publishers of Maschinenbau, the German edition of the American Machinist. He was the first president of the Federation of Trade Press Associations, a past-president of the New York Trade Press Association, a Mason in good standing and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

During 1915 he was vice-chairman of the Committee of Engineer Reserve Corps of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, charged with the duty of working out the details of a plan to create a corps of civilian engineers for emergency service in the United States Army.

He died January 24th, 1916.

John Dustin Archbold

JOHN DUSTIN ARCHBOLD was born July 26th, 1848, at Leesburgh, Ohio, son of Israel Archbold, a native of Virginia. He was the descendant of an ancient Protestant Irish family, who settled in this country in 1786 and who had their origin more than a century before in the large immigration of Scottish and English settlers, who, in the reign of James the First, introduced Presbyterianism in the Irish province of Ulster. The Archbolds sought America at a time when anarchy prevailed in their native land as a result of the deplorable warfare between Catholics and Protestants.

Israel Archbold married the daughter of Colonel William Dana, one of the pioneers of the then Far Western State of Ohio, having brought his family to Marietta by wagon from Massachusetts.

John D. Archbold was given the best education obtainable in the primitive schools of that out of the way region, and at the age of thirteen became a clerk in the country store of Lewis Schilling, located in the village of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. There he remained for a little more than two years, but his later life proved that his duties did not command all his time, or that at least his leisure hours were devoted to study and to the preparation for the more important labors which he was so soon to become so prominent a figure.

His entrance into the oil field came at the age of sixteen, when he entered the employ of William H. Abbott and later on the firm of William H. Abbott & Co. was formed and he became a partner. Their

business was dealing in crude oil. Several years later Mr. Archbold joined with H. B. Porter and B. E. Moreland and built a large refinery at Titusville, which was known under the firm name of Porter, Moreland & Company.

At the age of twenty-four, as the representative of the Acme Oil Company, he was prominent in opposition to the Rockefeller group and the South Improvement Company. In 1872 Mr. Archbold was made a director of the Home Production Company organized to combat the South Improvement Company. The Standard Oil Company of Ohio was born the same year.

Although the first discoveries had been made five years previous, the real tidal wave of excitement came in the latter part of 1864 and early in 1865. A host of men of brains and energy at once gathered in the region and in the former years Mr. Archbold was among the earliest in the field. During the ensuing eleven years he witnessed and took part in all the wonderful evolutionary process of development, saw fortunes made and lost in a day, and saw ephemeral towns, which now have absolutely no existence, receiving a greater volume of mail than even the city of Pittsburgh. During these years he attained prominence, gaining experience in almost every branch of the petroleum business and being given rapid promotion, amassed a moderate capital and became a large owner of the Acme Oil Company. Of this company he was made president in 1875. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Archbold became identified with the so-called Standard Oil interests and very soon after became a director of the Standard Oil Company. In this corporation his practical knowledge of the industry, his clear judgment and general ability made him a prominent figure. There was no detail of the vast petroleum industry, from the production of the oil at the well namely,

the refining of the crude, the transportation, distribution and merchandising of the refined product as well as by-product, which he did not thoroughly understand and of which he was not a past-master. In nothing has the vast organization with which he was so long and so prominently identified been more noted the world over than the remarkable ability displayed by its management and in nothing has the management been more successful than in the wise selection of men having special fitness and training for the peculiar duties that they are called upon to perform. Mr. Archbold therefore, having general mastery of all departments alike, was regarded by everybody familiar with the industry as the master mind and his judgment was as ready and unerring as it was sought for whenever new or important questions pressed for solution. He was known as the Napoleon of the oil industry.

An associate, speaking of his peculiar mental characteristics, once said that "He reminded him of an elephant's trunk in that he could, with equal facility, pick a cambric needle from a pin cushion or throw an anvil across the street!"

The comprehensive scope of his mind is perhaps no better illustrated than by his testimony given at great length before the Industrial Commission in 1899, extracts from which have been quoted broadcast by the press of the country—"If you should ask me, gentlemen, what legislation can be imposed to improve the present condition, I answer that the next great, and to my mind, inevitable step of progress is the direction of our commercial corporations. If such corporations should be made federal, and under fair restrictions and provisions as should rightfully attach to them, any branch of business could be freely entered upon by all comers

and the talk of monopoly would be forever done away with. Our present system of state corporations, almost as varied in their provisions as the number of states, is vexatious alike to the business community and to the authorities of the various states. Such federal action need not take away from these states their right to taxation or police regulation, but would make it possible for business organizations to know the general terms on which they could conduct their business in the country at large. Lack of uniformity in the laws of the various states as affecting business corporations is one of the vexatious features attending the business life of any great corporation today and I suggest for your most careful consideration the thought of a federal corporation law."

Mr. Archbold was president of the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University, and a member of the Ohio Society, the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, and the American Museum of Natural History. He belonged to the Union League, New York Athletic, Manhattan, Racquet and Tennis, Ardsley, Knollwood Country, National Arts, New York Yacht and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

Mr. Archbold was identified with various philanthropies. He devoted considerable time and attention to Syracuse University and his gifts to that institution ran into the millions. He gave the university its athletic field, called Archbold Field, and built a fine stadium seating twenty thousand persons at his own expense. He was a director of St. Christopher's Home and Orphanage and gave the building for the New York Kindergarten Association.

Mr. Archbold married in 1870 Miss Annie Mills, daughter of Samuel M. and Levina Mills of Titusville,

Penna., and had four children, John F. Archbold, Mrs. Michael M. Van Bueren, Mrs. Armar D. Saunderson and Mrs. F. C. Walcott.

Mr. Archbold died December 5th, 1916. His untiring energy, strict attention to business, rare intelligence, acuteness of mind and force and world-vision, combined with his talent for friendship, warmth of affection and attractive personality, made him an exemplar of elevated Americanism.

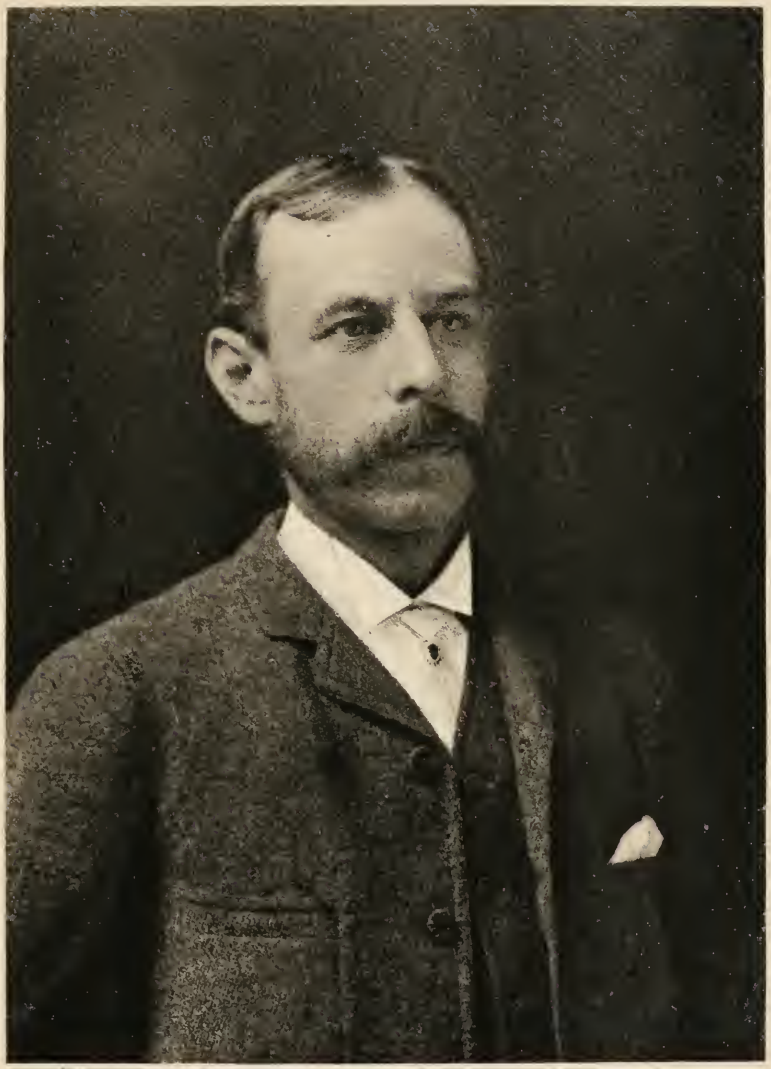
Benjamin Dewitt Bleecker

BENJAMIN DEWITT BLEECKER was born in New York City, in December, 1842, son of Theophylact Bache and Lydia (Dewitt) Bleecker. He was descended from the old Knickerbocker family of that name, after whom Bleecker Street was named and Amity Street was named to settle a boundary dispute. He was a direct descendant of Jan Jansen Bleecker, who came to this country in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century and was Mayor of Albany in 1700. He was educated in the Public Schools of New York City and at the Grammar School of the New York University.

He went to Washington in 1864 and assisted in the care of wounded soldiers; after the war he spent two years in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and then entered the employ of the Bank of Commerce where he remained for twenty years. He retired in 1889.

He was a great student and devoted a considerable time to literature. He married in 1889 Anna Sitgreaves Cox, daughter of Samuel Cox, dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, and Caroline Mary (Bulkley) Cox, and had three children, Benjamin Dewitt, with U. S. Marines, Theophylact Bache with Naval Aviation Corps, and Lyman Cox Bleecker, who is now serving in the French Army with the American Field Service.

Mr. Bleecker died January 8th, 1916. He had the unusual faculty of possessing a wide understanding of and sympathy for man and mankind, and it seemed that wherever he carried his personal touch, he carried weight and convicition.



Yours Truly W. Blucher

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Amos H Van Horn

Amos Hoagland Van Horn

AMOS HOAGLAND VAN HORN was born in Warren County, New Jersey, on November 26th, 1840, son of George and Mary Hull Van Horn. He was educated in the public schools of Danville, and received his earliest business training in his father's store.

In 1860, he started his commercial career on a capital of $5, opening a small furniture repair shop in Newark. With the outbreak of the Rebellion, business became slack, and Mr. Van Horn was forced to reorganize his affairs.

Meanwhile the war had progressed and more and more troops being called for, Mr. Van Horn volunteered in Company A of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, selling his business. He took part in many important battles and his brigade was commended for gallantry. He was mustered out of service June 27th, 1863.

He started in business with a capital of $200. He prospered and the extension of the business required the erection of several buildings. In 1893, Mr. Van Horn branched out into the storage and warehouse business.

The control of the business was vested in Amos H. Van Horn Limited, a stock company, Mr. Van Horn being president and controlling the stock. In July, 1906, the old concern was succeeded by Cowperthwait & Van Horn. With the formation of this company the control passed out of Mr. Van Horn's hands. He remained a director and was vice-president.

To accommodate the increased business of the new

concern Mr. Van Horn began the erection of a six-story building, the tallest on Market Street.

On May 8th, 1872, Mr. Van Horn married Miss Emma Clark Wilcox. Mr. Van Horn was a member of the Finance Committee of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also a member of Lincoln Post No. 11, G. A. R., the Twenty-sixth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Veteran Association, the Newark Lodge of Elks, the Knights of Honor, the Newark Board of Trade, the Lincoln Republican Club, and was a director in the Franklin Savings Institutions and director and vice-president of Cowperthwait & Van Horn.

Mr. Van Horn willed $25,000 for a Lincoln Monument and donated large sums for charitable purposes. He did this so unostentatiously that it was said that "his left hand knew not what his right hand gave." To institutions of a deserving character, to old but not prosperous friends and to needy comrades of his soldier days of the Civil War, he gave money or other of his worldly goods. Little, if any, of this giving, however, was done in his name. It was done anonymously, his contribution being sent to any given institution or individual through some third person who was in his confidence. He died December 26th, 1908.

Robert Herman Foerderer

ROBERT HERMAN FOERDERER was born in Frankenhausen, Germany, May 16th, 1860, son of Edward and Augusta J. Foerderer. His father came to the United States in 1855, settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and at a private academy. At the age of sixteen he entered the morocco leather establishment of his father, who was then one of the best known men in the leather trade of that city. Beginning as an apprentice he rapidly mastered every detail of the business and in 1855 he established a similar business, under his own name in Philadelphia. He was the first to successfully make leather with the chrome tannage process, and to mark his achievement he adopted the word "Vici" as a trade-name for the newer product. His trade-mark, consisting of the words "Vici Kid" inclosed in a horseshoe with the name "Robert H. Foerderer, Philadelphia," is now known throughout the civilized world. In 1892 a large factory was built at Frankford, Philadelphia. This, the largest plant of its kind in the world, now covers over twenty acres, contains about 800,000 square feet of floor space and employs over 2,000 hands, with a full capacity of daily converting over 50,000 goat skins into "Vici" kid for shoe manufacture. Besides the manufacture of leather, the by-products of the leather plant are converted into commercial articles, so that the business manufactures not only leather but produces the finest quality of hide glue and prepares the goat hair for its many uses. The glue plant is situated in Bridesburg, while the hair factory is near the leather plant. In 1903,

after his death, the concern was incorporated under its present name. In addition to the enormous business built up by Mr. Foerderer, he was president and a director of the Keystone Telephone Co., director of the Tenth National Bank, the Columbia Avenue Trust Co. and the Quaker City National Bank. He was also a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Manufacturers Club, the Columbia Club, the Five O'Clock Club, the Philadelphia Bourse and the Trades League, the Manhattan Club of New York and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1900 he was elected to the Fifty-seventh National Congress as Congressman-at-Large for the State of Pennsylvania and served on the Committees on Banking and Currency, Enrolled Bills, and Ventilation and Acoustics. He was reelected in 1903, but died prior to the convening of the first session of that Congress. Mr. Foerderer was married June 8th, 1881, to Caroline, daughter of Frederick Fischer, of Philadelphia, and had two children, Florence A. and Percival E. Foerderer. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26th, 1903.

Enos Reeser Artman

ENOS REESER ARTMAN was born at Quakertown, Bucks County, Pa., April 6th, 1838, son of Enos and Margaret (Reeser) Artman. In response to Lincoln's first call for troops he enlisted and was made Second Lieutenant of the 104th Pennsylvania Infantry. He served with the 4th Corps under General Keyes during the campaigns of the Peninsula, and took part in the engagement at White Oak Swamp, Fair Oaks and the Seven Days' Retreat. Subsequently, he was with General Foster in South Carolina. While stationed there he was detailed under orders of the Secretary of War as Assistant Provost Marshal of the Fifth Pennsylvania District. In March, 1865, he recruited a company for the 213th Pennsylvania Infantry and served with that organization until the regiment was mustered out, November 18th, 1865. He was promoted to be Captain February 28th, 1865, and Major March 4th, 1865. After the war he returned to Philadelphia and established a wholesale carpet business under the firm name of Artman, Dillinger & Co. The business was successful from the start, and continued without interruption for several years.

In 1890 the business was incorporated under the name of E. R. Artman-Treichler Co. This name was changed in 1899 to Artman-Treichler Co. In 1892 Mr. Artman organized the Putnam Mills Carpet Company. Shortly after he retired from business and devoted his time to the many philanthropies in which he was interested. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Glenmills School, Hayes Mechanics Home at Bala, Pa.,

Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pa., and Mount Airy Theological Seminary where he endowed a professorship. He contributed to the support of the Home for Incurables, the Home for Discharged Prisoners and Roanoke College, Salem, Va. At his death, he left large sums to various charitable institutions in the city of Philadelphia and he also bequeathed the sum of $100,000 to establish the Artman Home for Indigent Lutherans. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union League Club of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Country Club. He was twice married, first to Deborah Louisa Beaver, and second, December 5th, 1908, to Caroline, daughter of Frederick Fischer of Philadelphia, and widow of Robert H. Foerderer. Mr. Artman died September 3d, 1912. He was a man of marked personal characteristics which commanded the respect of all who knew him. Starting in business without influence or financial backing he attained by the force of his personality a foremost place in the mercantile world, and his career serves as a splendid example of the possibilities for the youth of the rising generation.



Porter

Asa Spaulding Porter

ASA SPAULDING PORTER was born at Hartford, Connecticut, August 12th, 1811, son of Colonel Solomon Porter and Nancy (Belden) Porter. He descended from John Porter, who, with his wife, Rose, came to this country on the good ship "Anne" and arrived at Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 30th, 1627. John Porter was born in Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, at Uraxhall Abbey, the ancient seat of the family. He was sixteenth in descent from William de la Porte, a Norman Knight, who came to England in 1066, as may be seen in the Roll of Battle Abbey. His son Ralph became Grand Porteur to Henry 1st in 1120 and served until 1140, from which the name Porter was derived. John Porter and family remained at Dorchester, Massachusetts until the summer of 1635, then removed to Windsor, Connecticut. The line of descent is traced through John Porter, second, who married Mary Stanley; Joseph Porter, who married Hannah Buell; Nathaniel Porter, who married Elizabeth Dodd; Solomon Porter, who married Rebecca Dodd; and Solomon Porter, second, who married Nancy Belden.

Washington and LaFayette were guests of Nathaniel Porter at his residence in East Windsor and assisted him in setting out the elm trees which adorn the highway from Windsor to East Hartford.

Asa Spaulding Porter was educated at Hartford, Conn. He began his early business career in New York City, being connected with a number of banking houses where he acquired an expert knowledge of banking. He removed to Hartford in 1860 and became prominent in

the financial affairs of the city. He was a director of the State Bank of Hartford, the Etna Fire Insurance Company and numerous other industrial corporations. He was a charter member of the Hartford Club. Mr. Porter married Eliza Storrs Williams, daughter of Henry and Cynthia Wilcox Williams. From this union were two children, Mrs. Eliza Williams Valentine and Henrietta Porter. Mr. Porter died December 8th, 1883. He was a man of strong character and marked intellectual attainments. His fine mental qualifications, courtly manners and dignified presence made him much sought after in social circles, but his greatest happiness was in his home, where he dispensed, graciously and gracefully, a generous hospitality to his friends and acquaintances. He was deeply interested in any movement tending to the uplift, advancement and progress of the community; strong in the courage of his convictions, he was enabled to accomplish results substantial and far-reaching, that must ever stand as a monument to his untiring efforts and a life of great usefulness.

Frank Wayland Higgins

FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS was born in Rushford, Allegany County, New York, August 18th, 1856, son of Orrin Thrall and Lucie Cornelia (Hapgood) Higgins. He was educated at the Rushford Academy and was graduated from the Riverview Military Academy in 1873, and later from a commercial college. After a brief business experience in Chicago, Denver and Stanton, Michigan, he came East to assist his father in his extensive business interests. He had the ability and the opportunity to build up a fortune, but that life did not appeal to him. It was a characteristic trait of his forefathers, from Richard Higgins the Pilgrim down, that personal ambition played in a minor role, they were public spirited and contributed to the betterment of their fellow-citizens. Frank Wayland Higgins perhaps gained the first impetus for public service in his journey through the Yellowstone regions with Generals Grant and Sherman. He was elected Delegate to State and Presidential Conventions and was elected to the State Senate in 1893 and continued to be Senator until elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1902. He was made chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and was a member of the Committee on Finance. He soon became chairman of this most powerful of all Senate committees. "No man was more deeply impressed with the sense of his stewardship to the public, more ready to sacrifice his own popularity to safeguarding the treasury of the state." The times called for a man of his endowment, training and efficiency. The rapidly-increasing population, with the expanding social

and financial interests made grave problems to be solved. The care of the indigent-insane, the policy of much greater liberality toward the public schools and many other public institutions, were placed on a broader basis. He labored long into the night with his associates to attain these results. Senator Higgins caused many bills to be introduced for genuine reform. He had books kept at his own private expense that he might be constantly advised of the condition of the state's finances and that he might at any time pass upon them intelligently. Many of the state departments received fees or payments of which no record was kept, often not passing through the state treasurer's hands and expended without record. Senator Higgins introduced the bill, which was passed, requiring the officials of each department to pay to the state treasurer all fees and other moneys of the department of like nature. This is known as the Higgins Law. He induced the Legislature to pass an act classifying the employees of the state. Prior to this act the salaries of two men in different departments doing the same class of work might vary greatly because of favoritism. He was a member of a committee of the Senate commissioned to study and devise reforms in the state's system of taxation, and caused to be introduced a stock transfer act which produced a substantial revenue without appreciably burdening or even checking the business of stock brokers. In 1902 he declined a renomination to the Senate and practically announced his retirement from public office. He was, however, elected Lieutenant-Governor and presided over the Senate with great dignity and impartiality.

He was elected Governor in 1904 with more than 80,000 plurality. In reply to the notification of his nomination he said: "Suggestions will be welcome, dictation repelled, and in the end my individual judgment

alone must determine my official actions." Notwithstanding the strength and variety of the opposition, and the severe handicap of his failing health, he kept close to the spirit of that declaration during his whole term of office. "I am not afraid of the censure of public opinion," he said on another occasion; "I shall be content if I satisfy my conscience." That attitude was not a pose with Governor Higgins; it was part of the nature of the man, part of his heredity. "He had the Puritan's sense of duty," to quote President Schurman, "and the Puritan's contempt of pain and danger." A former president of the United States has said that "Governor Higgins was the best informed on public questions of any man at that time in public life, and that no man ever entered office with better equipment for its administration." His influence in amending the existing insurance legislation that it might protect the policy holders, in spite of the vigorous opposition which it had encountered, is especially notable. In his long contest to reduce the price of gas to the consumers, which was enacted into a law, he said: "The power to regulate is not a power to destroy." He knew he had but little time to do his work, but he gave it all the more unselfish devotion, and he had inherited the quiet, effective strength that was a predominate characteristic of his father. Before the close of 1906 he issued a statement in which he said in part: "The party in its primaries has indorsed my administration and elected delegates favorable to my renomination. I have long been conscious of the fact that the office has been exacting from me sacrifices that I can ill afford. I have not sought and I shall not accept a renomination." Governor Higgins thus eliminated himself at a time when his renomination was assured, and his retirement from public life at the height of his power forms one of the remark-

able incidents in the political history of the state. The statesmanship of Governor Higgins was by no means limited to his dealings with the material affairs of the commonwealth. His foresight in conserving the historical and artistic interests of the state stamp him as having been an idealist in many matters.

His papers on Niagara and "the preservation of the beautiful and wonderful features of natural landscape," as well as the several measures which were passed for the preservation of Hook Mountain on the Hudson, and Watkins Glen, were illustrative of his artistic temperament. The acquisition of the mansion of Sir William Johnson, the Van Cortlandt manor and other places of historical interest was consummated through his zeal and power to accomplish what he undertook.

Speaking of the public services of Governor Higgins, his successor, Honorable Charles E. Hughes, has said: "By the notability of his character, his sagacity and his conscientiousness in the discharge of every duty, he won the friendship and high esteem of all his colleagues, regardless of party affiliations. His adminstration as Governor was characterized by honesty of purpose and by painstaking fidelity, and was made notable by the the achievement of most important reforms. As his health failed he continued his work without flinching, counting no personal sacrifice too great which would enable him to perform his duty.

In private life Frank Wayland Higgins was a genial man, fond of social life, and yet with studious habits. His favorite studies were political economy and history. Through the influence and teaching of his cultured mother in childhood he was a lover of the arts and music, and was especially devoted to music, and up to the time of his death it was one of his greatest pleasures. He was

married June 5th, 1878, to Kate Corrine, daughter of Aaron Harrison Noble of Sparta, Wisconsin, and had four children of whom three, Orrin Thrall, Josephine and Frank Harrison Higgins survived him. He died at Olean, N. Y., February 12th, 1907. A man of the highest integrity, and he left to the people the precious memory of a character without a blemish.

Cornelius Newton Bliss



ORNELIUS NEWTON BLISS was born at Rehobeth, Mass., January 26th, 1833, son of Asahel Newton and Irene Borden (Luther) Bliss. The founder of his family in America was Thomas Bliss, a native of Belstone, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1635 and settled at Weymouth, Mass., subsequently removing to Rehobeth, Mass.

He was educated in the public schools and at the Fiske Academy in Fall River, continuing his studies at the New Orleans High School. He began his business career in the counting-room of his stepfather, Edward S. Keep, who was engaged in the dry goods business. When fifteen years of age he removed to Boston and entered the employ of James M. Beebe & Co., at that time one of the largest dry goods importing and jobbing houses in the United States. He applied himself diligently to a study of the dry goods trade, and displayed traits of industry, perseverance and ability in an uncommon degree, which quickly made him not only familiar with all the details of the business but so indispensable to his employers that he was offered and accepted a partnership in the firm. The company went out of business in 1866, and Mr. Bliss then formed a partnership with John S. and Eben Wright. It was not long before the partners decided to open a branch office in New York City, of which Mr. Bliss was to be the resident manager. Upon the death of the senior member, John S. Wright, George F. Fabyan was admitted, the name being changed to Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, which in 1881 became Bliss,

Fabyan & Co. The firm became the selling agents for many of the New England cotton mills and was ranked among the leading dry goods commission houses of the United States. He was a director of the Fourth National Bank of New York, once having served as its acting president, a trustee of the Central Trust Co., the American Surety Co., the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Home Insurance Co., and was governor, treasurer and for two years president of the New York Hospital.

In 1884 he was chosen chairman of a Committee of One Hundred appointed to attend the National Republican Convention in Chicago to urge the nomination of Chester A. Arthur as a candidate for the Presidency. The committee failed to gain its object, and thereupon its members became loyal supporters of James G. Blaine. From that time on he was a powerful factor in the republican party. He had no desire for public office himself and consistently refused all offers of appointive or elective offices, including a place in President Arthur's cabinet. In 1885 he declined to be a candidate for Governor, when the nomination by his party meant certain election; nevertheless, he received a large complimentary vote on that occasion. He again declined the Governorship in 1891. In 1887 and 1888 he was chairman of the Republican State Committee. In the Presidential campaign of the latter year he was instrumental in carrying the state of New York for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Bliss took an active part in the organization of the Protective Tariff League, which for years carried on a persistent appeal to the reason and patriotism of the American people in favor of the American system of protection of domestic industries. He became a member of the Republican National Committee, and in 1892, when the country was threatened with a change and the protective tariff was the point of

attack, he accepted the treasurership of the Committee, and continued to fill that position almost continuously until 1908. During that period he raised several large campaign funds, and rendered valuable service to his party and to the country, with no thought of personal reward. His management of campaign funds was regarded by all as a model of efficiency. He established a system of audit which was conducted on strictly business principles and every dollar expended in the campaign passed through his hands and was accounted for. President-elect McKinley in making up his cabinet in 1897 appointed Mr. Bliss his Secretary of the Interior because he wanted him to organize that department on a business basis, and with some reluctance he decided to accept the portfolio. After he had accomplished his task and the work could be carried on by some one else, he resigned in February, 1899, his reasons therefor being stated in the following public announcement: "It has been understood for some time that it would be my wish to retire from public life on the conclusion of the war. Now that the peace treaty has been signed my request to be relieved will be granted, but I shall await the arrival of my successor (Secretary Hitchcock) before severing my connection with the Interior Department. I have been in most hearty accord with the President in his policy through the trying days in which he sought to avoid war, and while as Commander-in-Chief he was conducting the war that came, notwithstanding his efforts to prevent it. I believe most thoroughly in the course he is now pursuing for maintaining the honor of the country by securing the just results of a successful war. I shall leave my associates of the cabinet and my many friends in Washington with great regret, but private and personal reasons make my retirement a necessity." In 1900 he was urged by Mr.

McKinley and Mr. Hanna to express a willingness to accept the nomination for vice-president, but he declined to do this although it was almost certain that if he accepted no other name would be brought before the convention, and his election would have followed, and he would have succeeded Mr. McKinley as president of the United States.

He was a member of the Century, Union League, of which he was president during 1902-04, Riding, Players', Merchants' and Metropolitan Clubs and the New England Society. He was married March 30th, 1859, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Hon. Avery Plumer of Boston, Mass., and had two sons, George and Cornelius N., Jr., and two daughters, Nellie and Lizzie Plumer Bliss. Mr. Bliss died October 9th, 1911.

His notable career is summarized in the following resolution by the New York Chamber of Commerce after his death: "As a merchant Mr. Bliss attained a place of leadership in this city which he retained for many years, and it was as a merchant that he desired chiefly to be known. In business his success was the legitimate fruit of industry and integrity combined with strength of will, a broad vision and executive power. But he did not confine his abilities to business. He was active as a citizen in many associations and works for the advancement of city, state and nation. He had an unusual gift of political leadership and for many years was prominent in public life, in which he might have attained even the highest honors had it not been that he preferred the distinctions and freedom of commercial life and believed that he could perform a more useful work while free from the necessary limitations of public office. Moreover, so modest and retiring was he, notwithstanding his great capacity for leadership, that he preferred that others

should enjoy honors that he might easily have attained. Repeatedly he declined to stand for political office; and it was only the desire to aid his friend, President McKinley, in an emergency that he consented to accept a place in his cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, a position he filled with high fidelity and strength for two years, when he resigned to resume his large business affairs. His services to the Chamber of Commerce of the city and to the cause of good government in state and nation were so great, that the Executive Committee moves the adoption of the following resolution: 'Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York directs that this expression of its admiration for the character and career of Cornelius Newton Bliss and of its gratitude for his manifold services during a long life of useful achievement in business, in public life and in the administration of this organization, be spread upon our records and that a copy of the same be sent to his family.' "

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Walter Dorsey Davidge

Walter Dorsey Davidge

WALTER DORSEY DAVIDGE was born December 31st, 1872, son of Robert Cunningham and Sally Taylor (Martin) Davidge of Baltimore, Maryland, and a nephew of Judge Walter Dorsey Davidge of Washington, D. C., a noted authority on international law. Mr. Davidge, of Huguenot ancestry, came from the Brevard family of South Carolina. He was a direct descendant of Colonel Isaac Hayne, "The Martyr." Mr. Davidge was educated at Deans Academy, Brooklyn, and immediately after graduation he entered the employ of Charles Field Haviland, where he remained until 1902. He then engaged in the insurance business, establishing himself as a broker and adjuster.

Mr. Davidge was one of the most prominent laymen in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. All his life he had been actively connected with the Episcopal Church. He was a choir boy in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, vestryman and treasurer of Archangel, now All Soul's, Church, and ever since the crossing of the Cathedral was opened he was the usher in the middle aisle. All the years before that when services were held in the crypt Mr. Davidge was the chief usher. He loved his work; as Bishop Greer said, "You know how to do the right thing, at the right time, and in the right way." He possessed a pleasing personality, a wonderful memory of faces and names, and a charm of manner which made strangers feel welcome upon entering the big Cathedral.

At the opening service he was placed in entire

charge of seating the vast congregation. He performed the same duty at every big service until his death.

Mr. Davidge was chairman of the Committee of Ushers of the Cathedral and was the founder of the Layman's Club and its president for many years. He was a member of the executive committee of the Cathedral League, a member of the church pension fund committee, the Actors' Church Alliance, The C. A. I. L., and the Church Club of New York.

Mr. Davidge married in Newark, N. J., October 10th, 1894, Isabelle Bilton Willis, of noted English ancestry, a daughter of George Bilton Willis, who served throughout the Civil War, was a member of the Indian Peace Commission with Sherman and Sanborn, and a member of the editorial staff of the St. Louis Republican; a man noted for his sterling integrity, brilliant intellect, a linguist, and a deep student honored by all who know him. Her mother, Mattie S. (Murphy) Willis, came from a long line of people prominent in the military and literary life of England. One child was born of the union, Willis Horsey Davidge, a corporal in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Mr. Davidge died December 1st, 1917. He was a man of strong will and withal a versatility which inspires admiration and accurate judgment which commands respect.

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Martin Dunk

Martin D. Fink

MARTIN D. FINK was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 19th, 1855, son of Martin and Katherine Fink, formerly of Bremen, Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and at the age of sixteen started upon his business career as a clerk in a large wholesale plumbing supply concern, James Jacobs & Co., where he displayed remarkably sound judgment and unusual executive ability, combined with strict application to business. He was promoted rapidly and given an interest in that firm. In 1886 started in business under the name of Dimock & Fink. While Mr. Fink took high rank in the commercial community of New York, he was also actively engaged in real estate, as an operator, displaying a far sighted appreciation of the future growth of New York. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the city and was a liberal benefactor of its charities. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club and St. Andrews Golf Club and a member of the Board of Governors of St. Andrews for a number of years. He was a golf enthusiast, a lover of art and music; but his greatest delight was in his home. There as husband and father his existence was ideal.

He married December 19th, 1882, Anna L. Bernard, daughter of Charles and Anna (Waldron) Bernard, and had two children, Capt. Charles M. Fink of the United States Army and Mrs. George G. Tarbell.

Mr. Fink died December 12th, 1917. Throughout his whole career he had shown himself to be an excellent example of that type of man which is essentially Ameri-

can, who puts his character into his business, his social life, and uses it for the benefit of those around him as well as for his own. A man of strict integrity, forceful and steadfast, combined with a gentleness and sweetness of nature. He was loved and respected by all who knew him.

George Dewey

GEORGE DEWEY was born at Montpelier, Vt., December 26th, 1837, son of Dr. Julius Yemans Dewey and Mrs. Mary Perrin Dewey. His father was a practising physician in Montpelier and his mother was a daughter of Zachariah Perrin of Gilead, Conn. Admiral Dewey was eighth in descent from Thomas Dewey, of Sandwich, Kent, England, who about 1633 emigrated to Massachusetts. Thomas Dewey removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1636 and died in 1648.

George Dewey was the leader of the boys at Montpelier in their sports. He attended school there and at Johnson, Vt., and in 1853 was admitted to Norwich University, Norwich, Vt. Later he entered the United States Naval Academy, being appointed from Vermont in 1854, and was graduated in 1858.

Commissioned a Lieutenant on April 19th, 1861, he was assigned to the steam sloop Mississippi, of the West Gulf Squadron, and saw his first service under fire in the fleet with which Farragut, in 1862, reduced the defences of the Mississippi below New Orleans. When the Mississippi was set on fire, after being riddled with shot, Lieutenant Dewey leaped overboard and saved the life of a wounded seaman.

Lieutenant Dewey took part in the battles against the batteries at Vicksburg and other naval engagements under Farragut. In March, 1865, he was commissioned a Lieutenant-Commander for meritorious conduct in the attacks on Fort Fisher. He was ordered to the Kear-

sarge in 1866, and to the Colorado, flagship of the European squadron in 1867.

From the close of the Civil War until the opening of the Spanish-American War the life of the naval officer was made up of routine duty at sea and ashore.

Armed with the experience of Civil War days, Admiral Dewey, then a Commodore, was a man well fitted to execute the order of President McKinley to proceed at once to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet in Asiatic waters. Commodore Dewey, commanding the Asiatic squadron, was at Hong Kong when he received the President's order on April 24th, 1898, three days after the war with Spain began:

"Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy the vessels. Use utmost endeavor."

In pursuance of this order the Asiatic squadron, comprising the Olympia (Flagship), the Baltimore, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord and the Petrel, with the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, as auxiliary despatch boat, proceeded on April 27th from Mirs Bay. The fleet made the passage of the China Sea at moderate speed and reached Cape Boliano on the morning of April 30th.

The Boston and the Concord were sent forward to reconnoitre, supported by the Baltimore, and then the course was steered to Manila Bay. Under cover of the night the squadron went silently through the wider channel, the Boca Grande, past the batteries on Corregidor Island and into the open water beyond. All lights were extinguished and but for a spark emitted from the McCulloch's funnel the passage would have been entirely unobserved. That was a signal for the Spaniards,

who forthwith opened fire that was answered promptly by the Raleigh, the Boston and the Concord.

Admiral Montojo's fleet consisted of the Reina Christina (Flagship), the Castilla, the Don Juan de Austria, the Don Antonio de Ulloa, the Isla de Cuba, the Isla de Luzon, the El Correo, the Marques del Duero and the General Lezo.

Within seven hours after arriving at the scene of action nothing remained to be done. The large transport Manila and numerous tugboats and small craft fell into the hands of the Americans and a fleet of twelve Spanish vessels had been left hopeless wrecks.

When the victory at Manila Bay fully dawned upon the minds of the American people there was a unanimous call from the press and pulpit for some prompt and official recognition of Commodore Dewey and his gallant associates. President McKinley responded to this popular feeling by sending to Congress a message in which he recommended that the "thanks of Congress be given Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey, of the United States Navy, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the Bay of Manila."

The message was received by the Senate and the House of Representatives with marked enthusiasm, and a joint resolution of Congress thanking Commodore Dewey, his officers and his men, was introduced and passed unanimously.

Senator Hale, of Maine, at once introduced, and the Senate passed unanimously, a bill increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, and

the President immediately promoted Acting Rear Admiral Dewey to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Not long afterward Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the government present to Commodore Dewey, a jewelled sword, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, responded by offering for adoption the following resolution:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic squadron of the United States under command of Commodore George Dewey on May 1st, 1898, and that to enable the Secretary to carry out this resolution the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated."

That resolution also was agreed to without debate. The sword which later was presented to Rear Admiral Dewey bears the following inscription on its blade:

"Gift of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay, May 1st, 1898."

Yielding to a popular demand, President McKinley recommended the revival in favor of Rear Admiral Dewey of the rank of Admiral of the Navy, previously held only by Farragut and Porter. The appointment was confirmed in executive session of the United States Senate on March 3d, 1899, making Admiral Dewey not only ranking officer in the navy, but the superior of all others in either service, major general being rated on a parity with rear admiral.

Admiral Dewey left Manila on May 21st, 1899, and at every port at which he touched on his homeward

voyage he was entertained not only by United States consuls but by foreign naval and army officers.

On his arrival at the port of New York on September 26th, 1899, millions of patriotic citizens were prepared to welcome him and acclaim him as the "Hero of Manila Bay." Admiral Dewey was formally received by the city and state. During the public celebration, which lasted two days, he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. A marine parade up the Hudson on September 29th and a land parade the following day were witnessed by millions of persons whose hearts swelled with patriotic pride when they saw before them the man who had annihilated the Spanish Asiatic fleet.

In 1900 Admiral Dewey was suggested as a candidate for the republican nomination for President, but the Admiral preferred to remain in the service of the Navy rather than seek such a venture in statesmanship. His admirers have since often spoken of him as the man who could have been a President if he had wished.

In 1900 Admiral Dewey became president of the General Board of the Navy at Washington. Since that time he had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the United States Navy. He was a believer in preparedness and constantly urged the production of forces in that direction, especially in connection with the navy.

Admiral Dewey's first wife was Miss Susie Goodwin, daughter of Governor Ichabod Goodwin, of New Hampshire. She died in December, 1872. On November 9th, 1899, Admiral Dewey married Mrs. Mildred McLean Haven at Washington, D. C.

He died January 17th, 1917.

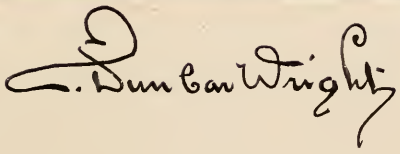
John Dunbar Wright



OHN DUNBAR WRIGHT was born in New York City, May 3d, 1863, son of John Howard and Sarah Jane (Walton) Wright, and a descendant of the well known Pearsall and Winthrop families of England. His first paternal ancestor in America was John Wright, who settled in Norwich, Connecticut. On his maternal side he was a descendant of Isaac Walton. His grandfather, John Dunbar Wright, was the founder of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children" and the first president. Mr. Wright was educated in private schools in New York and at an early age entered the purchasing department of the Standard Oil Company. He applied himself with great zeal to the business, and at the age of thirty retired from active connection with the corporation and devoted his time to art and philanthropic work. He held several exhibitions of his paintings in New York. His studies of scenes in Southern Europe are radiant with warmth, light and color. He painted with softness and precision, embodying the beauty of color and form that impressed him in nature. As a colorist he displayed unusual ability in contrasts, harmonies, and tonal simplicities. He was a leading amateur photographer, a great lover of music and a collector of Japanese art, rare porcelains, Persian jewelry, old watches and ivories. He was a versatile sportsman, a great hunter, yachtsman and fisherman; with his motor boat, the Jane S., he won the Southern Championship Trophy.

John Dunbar Wright was deeply interested in the development of the American Female Guardian Society




J. Duncan Wright

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and Home for the Friendless and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to which he gave unremitting and devoted personal service and financial support. He was vice-president of the latter society, and treasurer of the Working Women's Protective Union, and a member of the Brook, New York Yacht, National Arts and Aero Clubs and the Lambs and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. Mr. Wright was killed in an automobile accident, October 5th, 1917. Thus came to an untimely end a life intent upon the discovery and the disclosure of the eternal loveliness of creation. He made an art of life; he was a foremost figure in the furtherance of liberal culture and in efforts for the betterment of social conditions, he was a tireless worker. In short, his career was strikingly emblematic of those laudable characteristics which reveal mankind in its most inspiring form.

Arthur Mason Jones

ARTHUR MASON JONES was born in the Haight Mansion, the home of his great grandfather, on Fifteenth Street, New York City, November 20th, 1886, son of Arthur Mason and Cornelia (Waldo) Jones. On his maternal side he was descended from the Hazzard family of South Carolina, which has been prominently identified with the early history and development of this country. His great grandfather, Horace Waldo, was considered the most successful merchant of his time, in New York.

Lieutenant Jones was prepared for college at Groton, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1909; he then took a course on international law at Oxford University, England. In 1912 he entered the American diplomatic service; was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Managua in Nicaragua; he acted as Chargé d' Affaires and in that capacity handled successfully some delicate diplomatic situations; and in 1914 he was made Second Secretary of Embassy in Petrograd. At the outbreak of the war in Europe he entered the French Ambulance Service, where he remained until the death of his brother-in-law, when he returned to the United States to settle the estate. He then enlisted in the Sixth Field Artillery and served for some time as Sergeant at Fort Myer. In November, 1917, he received his commission as First Lieutenant and was stationed at the War College, awaiting his call to France. The young officer while riding, with Major Sherman Miles, was thrown from his horse and sustained a fracture of the skull. He never regained consciousness and died Decem-

ber 6th, 1917. Thus was brought to an untimely end a life filled with generosity, unselfishness, tenderness, strength and heroism, and chivalry; combined with a high sense of duty and honor, unsullied integrity, and unflinching devotion to responsibilities.

He was vice-president and director of the Town Taxi and Black and White Taxi Companies. He was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Harvard, Tuxedo and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

James Monroe Taylor

JAMES MONROE TAYLOR was born in Brooklyn in 1848, son of the Rev. Elisha E. L. Taylor and Mary Jane (Perkins) Taylor. He was educated in Brooklyn and at the University of Rochester, where he was graduated in 1868. Three years later he was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary.

For the next two years he studied and travelled in Europe and on his return, in March, 1873, he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at South Norwalk, Conn., where he remained for nine years. On January 1st, 1882, he took charge of the Fourth Baptist Church, at Providence, R. I., and remained there until June, 1886, when he was elected president at Vassar College.

Dr. Taylor was elected president of Brown University in 1899, but declined that post. In connection with the presidency of Vassar he assumed the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. Dr. Taylor was instrumental in obtaining many improvements at Vassar. He also obtained many endowments for the college. Among the additions to the college which were obtained through his initiative, were Strong Hall, the Alumnae Gymnasium and the Thompson Library.

In 1890 Dr. Taylor introduced an important change in the government of the college, giving to the Students' Association the care of maintaining the laws and discipline of the institution. He served as president of Vassar College until February, 1915.

Dr. Taylor published many articles on educational and theological subjects, as well as a text book on

psychology. He was the author of "New World and Old Gospel," "Vassar" (with G. H. Haight), "Before Vassar Opened" and "Practical or Ideal."

Many years ago he was a member of the Committee of Ten, appointed by the National Educational Association to inquire into the relations between secondary schools and colleges.

Dr. Taylor was trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities, the University Club, the Adirondack League and the Century Club.

In September, 1873, Dr. Taylor married Miss Kate Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y., and had four children. He died December 19th, 1916.

Rutland Maddux Garrettson

RUTLAND MADDUX GARRETTSON was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., August 13th, 1832, son of Freeborn Garrettson, a member of the New York Legislature, and one of a committee to receive Lafayette on his last visit to the United States. On his maternal side he was a direct descendant of Colonel Nathaniel Littleton, brother of Lord Chief Justice Edward Littleton, and a son of Sir Edward Littleton, of Henley, in Shopshire, great grandson of Sir Thomas Littleton, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and author of the celebrated "Treatise on Tenures."

Col. Nathanial Littleton emigrated to Virginia in 1635, a gentleman of the Earl of Southampton Company in the Low Countries, 1625. He settled at Nandua Creek, now in Accomac. In 1640 he was commander and chief magistrate of Northampton county; was appointed to the council in 1641, and until his death in 1654 was the foremost man on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Mr. Garrettson was educated by private tutors and became a great student of art, literature and music. He was noted for his courtesy and charm of manner, and in his youth was classed as the finest of amateur skaters. Late in life he engaged in the real estate business and at the time of his retirement was the oldest active real estate broker in New York.

Rutland M. Garrettson married Mary Raymond Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Sag Harbor, Long Island. They had two children, Ethel Upshur

Garrettson, who died in infancy, and Mary Raymond Garrettson, who married Henry Hersey Andrew, son of the late John A. Andrew, War Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Garrettson died December 25th, 1917. A gentleman of the old school, he fully sustained the tradition of his distinguished ancestry.

Ricardo Angelo Mestres



ICARDO ANGELO MESTRES was born in Isthmus of Tehuantepec, March 1st, 1878, son of Jose and Caroline (Harris) Mestres. At the age of thirteen he was left with an inheritance of a mother and seven sisters. Thus from a playful child in just one step he took the serious role of a father with all the cares of a large family. He entered the employ of Don Pedro Ruiz, where he remained for three years. He then purchased a boat and engaged in the transportation business. He continued in the transportation business on his own account for three years when he sold his boat to one of the large transportation companies and obtained the captaincy of their largest steamship. He devoted his spare moments to reading history, civics, social and industrial conditions, and acquired a remarkably extensive fund of knowledge. One of the most beautiful and unselfish acts in his life was that during all of this struggle he had supported the family and educated his seven sisters. In 1902 he became superintendent of a large sugar plantation in Vera Cruz. In 1904 he became associated with S. Pierson & Son, later known as the Lord Coudry Interests. He organized and was manager of Lands Department and Cattle Company. In 1906 he began leasing oil lands and shortly after organized the International Petroleum Company. Mr. Mestres was vice president and managing director of the company. He also became president and general manager of the Transcontinental Petroleum Company and general manager of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Oil Syndicate, Limited.

He married July 24th, 1905, Emma M. Haymond, daughter of Benjamin Wilson and Ada (McWhorter) Haymond of Virginia, and had two children, Ricardo Angelo Mestres, Jr., and Alena Clarita Mestres.

He was a member of the Rocky Mountain, Bankers, Dunwoodee Country, Garden City Country and Atlantic Yacht Clubs and the Tampico Country Club at Tampico, Mexico. Mr. Mestres died April 18th, 1917. His career is truly inspiring insamuch as it shows how a poor boy with little schooling and without external help, has overcome all difficulties. His energy, ability and determination to succeed overcame every obstacle and commanded the respect and admiration of everyone who came in contact with him. His domestic life was beautiful. He was the soul of honor and loyalty and his creed was "The Brotherhood of Man."

Harrison Gray Otis

HARRISON GRAY OTIS was born near Marietta, Ohio, February 10th, 1837, son of Stephen and Sarah (Dyar) Otis. He came of a long line of military and statesmanship ancestry. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the Otis stock produced James Otis, Revolutionary patriot and orator, and the first Harrison Gray Otis, once noted as a Senator from Massachusetts.

In 1861, at the age of twenty-four, he enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers, and was promoted through all grades to Captain, in 1864. In that year a consolidation of regiments placed him in the Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteers, his Colonel and Captain being respectively Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley. Altogether, he saw forty-nine months of actual service in the Civil War, was twice wounded, and received seven promotions.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Major Otis, at the age of sixty-one, volunteered his services to President McKinley, and was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was assigned to duty, first at Camp Merrit (Cal.) and then to the Philippines, where, at different times, he commanded various divisions of the Eighth Army Corps in the campaign for pacification of the native revolt. He led a brigade in person in the assault on Caloocan and participated in the capture of the Filipino capital. He resigned his command in April, 1899, returning to the United States. Upon discharge he was brevetted Major General for "meritorious conduct in action."

General Otis' brigade consisted of the First Montana Infantry, the Third United States Artillery, the Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, the last named regiment then being commanded by Colonel Frederick Funston, who afterward captured Aguinaldo and became a Major General in the United States Army.

Following the Civil War General Otis was official reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives; was foreman of the United States Government Printing Office, and later an employee of the U. S. Patent Office, resigning as chief of division in 1876. He then became editor and publisher of the Santa Barbara Press and was special U. S. Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands of Alaska. In 1882 he became editor of the Los Angeles Times. The paper and its editor were a potent force in the growth of Los Angeles from a small town to the foremost city of Southern California. It was the Times that secured a sewerage system and won a battle for other improvements, and it was the Times which bore the brunt of the contest for the right of the city to the harbor of San Pedro.

In recognition of this achievement the people of Los Angeles have set in the granite walls of the Times building a marble tablet acknowledging their debt—a unique episode in the history of American journalism.

He was a bitter opponent of union labor and waged an unrelenting warfare for what he termed industrial freedom. On October 10th, 1910, his building containing the printing plant was dynamited and twenty of his workmen killed.

In politics his paper ever reflected the attitude of the editor—aggressive, uncompromising republican, his connection with that party dating back to 1860, when he was

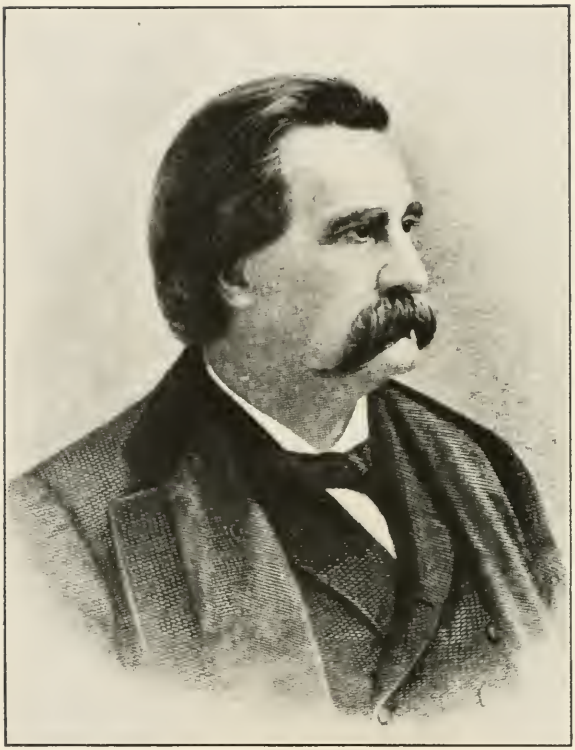
sent from Kentucky as a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln for presidency.

Aside from those mentioned, General Otis held numerous governmental positions. He was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic and numerous other patriotic orders, and a member of the American Academy of Sciences.

He married September 11th, 1859, Miss Eliza A. Wetherby of Lowell, Ohio. Mrs. Otis was his constant associate in journalism and literature until her death in 1904. Of the five children born to them two daughters survive, Mrs. Harry Chandler and Mrs. Franklin Booth, both of Los Angeles. He died July 30th, 1917.

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JOHN A. LOGAN

John Alexander Logan

JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN was born in Jackson County, Illinois, February 9th, 1826. His father, being a graduate of Dublin University, induced a member of his class at the university to emigrate to America, reside in the family and teach his children. This was the foundation of young Logan's education. In 1840 he attended Shiloh College, and when the war with Mexico broke out in 1846, he volunteered for service and was appointed a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His record during the war was good, and he was for some time Adjutant, and also acting Quartermaster of his regiment. He returned from Mexico in 1848 and studied law at first with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and subsequently at the law school of Louisville, Ky. In 1849 he was elected clerk of Jackson County and later was elected prosecuting attorney of the judicial district in which he lived, and the following autumn was elected to the state legislature. In 1855 he married Mary S. Cunningham, daughter of John M. Cunningham, who was register of the land office at Shawneetown, Illinois. In 1856 Mr. Logan was appointed presidential elector from his district, and in 1858 he was elected to Congress on the democratic ticket. In 1860 he again became a candidate and was returned to Congress. General Logan was in Washington when the news of the fall of Sumter aroused the people, and when McDowell started for the battlefield of Bull Run, Logan followed him, and overtaking Col. Richardson's regiment obtained a musket, marched with it and fought in the ranks. The following

month he returned home to Marion, Illinois, and so awakened the people to a realization of the impending crisis by his eloquence that in two weeks a regiment was raised, of which he was made Colonel, and in less than two months he led it into battle at Belmont, where he fought gallantly and raised the character of his troops to the highest pitch by his conduct, having a horse shot under him during the engagement. After the Confederate camp was captured he did a daring act by forcing his way, with his men, through a strong force of Confederates which had been sent to cut the army off from its boats some distance upstream. From this time on General Logan was either with Grant or Sherman until the close of the war. He was with Grant through the campaigns of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry. While at Fort Donelson he received a wound which incapacitated him for active service for some time. On March 5th, 1862, he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He commanded a brigade in Halleck's movement against Corinth, and was afterward in command at Columbus. In Grant's winter campaign (1862-63) in northern Mississippi, General Logan, who had been promoted to the rank of Major-General, was assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps under McPherson. He bore a conspicuous part in the campaign against Vicksburg and at Port Hudson. The battle of Raymond, which Grant called "one of the hardest fought battles of the war," was won by General Logan's division alone. He made the desperate assault which followed the explosion of the mine under the main fort of Vicksburg, and on the surrender of the place his division was given the post of honor, leading the advance of the party of occupation, while he was put in command. For his

distinguished service in this siege, General Logan received a medal of honor voted him by Congress, and inscribed, "Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863." General Logan succeeded Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps in 1863, and he led the advance in the following spring when Sherman moved down to Chattanooga and made his first great flank movement to Resaca, the initial movement in the celebrated "March to the Sea." At the battle of Dallas he was shot through the left arm. During the desperate assaults which Hood made upon McPherson at Atlanta, Logan fought splendidly, and it was to him that McPherson sent the last message that he ever dispatched on earth. General Logan, by virtue of his rank, assumed command, and under his inspiration the enemy were charged and changed the defeat into victory without receiving any orders from Sherman, who was in command of all the forces. After the evacuation of Atlanta, he received a medal from the army of the Tennessee, upon which were engraved the names of the battles in which he had taken part. When the troops started on their "Holiday March to the Sea," at the request of Mr. Lincoln, General Logan returned to Illinois to enter the political campaign of 1864 in Mr. Lincoln's interest, because of the doubtful results with McClellan as the nominee of the democratic party. After Lincoln's election, he rejoined his troops at Savannah, and continued in active service until the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, April 26th, 1865. In the following May he was restored to the command of the army of the Tennessee in the place of General Howard, who was made chief of the Freedman's Bureau. President Johnson appointed General Logan Minister to Mexico, but the office was declined. In 1866 he was elected to Congress in Illinois as representative of the state-at-large. Besides

occupying other prominent positions on committee, he was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He continued in Congress until he was elected by the Illinois Legislature U. S. Senator for the term which began March 4th, 1871. After leaving the Senate, General Logan settled in Chicago, where he practiced law until he again returned to the Senate in 1879. While in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, he made many speeches which gained for him national fame and conspicuous leadership as a statesman. At the republican national convention held at Chicago in June, 1884, General Logan received sixty-three and a half votes out of 769 cast for the candidate for the presidency. After the nomination of Mr. Blaine, General Logan was nominated for vice-president by acclamation. He was one of the earliest members of the Grand Army of the Republic and at the Second National Encampment at Philadelphia, January 15th, 1868, was elected Commander-in-Chief. It was at his instance that May 30th was designated "Decoration Day," on which occasion the graves of deceased soldiers are decorated. General Logan published: "The Great Conspiracy" (New York, 1886), and "The Volunteer Soldier of America" (Chicago, 1887). Perhaps the best summing up of the character and nature of General Logan, so far as these can be viewed in their military and civic aspects, is that of James G. Blaine, who had this to say of him: "General Logan was a man of immense force in a legislative body. His will was unbending; his courage, both moral and physical, was of the highest order. I never knew a more fearless man. He did not quail before public opinion when he had once made up his mind, any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he headed a charge of his enthusiastic troops. In debate, he was aggressive and effective. I

have had occasion to say before, and I now repeat, that, while there have been more illustrious military leaders, in legislative halls there has, I think, been no man in this country who has combined the two careers in so eminent a degree as General Logan."

General Logan died in Washington, D. C., December 26th, 1886.

Elkins Oliphant

ELKINS OLIPHANT was born in Trenton, N. J., November 3d, 1893, son of General Alexander C. Oliphant and Sarah Elkins Oliphant. He was educated at the State Model School, and was prepared for college at Haverford Preparatory School. While at Haverford he was president of his class and editor of the School paper. He was graduated from Princeton University in June, 1917.

Following in the footsteps of his illustrious forefathers, he entered the service before America became a belligerent. Although a student at Princeton University, he enlisted at the close of the term in the Plattsburg Training School in the summer of 1916. He was promoted to sergeant. In the following winter he took a course of intensive training at Princeton and was recommended to the officers' training school at Fort Meyer, Va. While there he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was later assigned to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and then to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., where he was promoted to a first lieutenancy February 6th, 1918.

Lieutenant Oliphant was a member of Company B, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. He was detailed overseas and sent to a British line officers' school, and then to the army school of the line for advanced tactical training. He was graduated September 25th, and returned to his regiment. The 30th Division was brigaded with the English Army and on October 18th, during the capture of the village of Rebeauville in Picardy, Lieutenant Oliphant was



Elkins Oliphant

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killed while leading his platoon in cleaning out the German machine gun nests. His brother, Alexander C. Oliphant, Jr., is now serving in the Marine Corps. Lieutenant Oliphant was a member of the Cap and Gown Club, Princeton, and a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church. He represented the highest type of America's young manhood, fearless, upright, a patriot in peace no less than in war. He offered himself as a supreme sacrifice to his country. Memory of his acquaintance will be cherished by all who knew him.

Albert Henry George

ALBERT HENRY GEORGE was born November 28th, 1851. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. His grandfather was Prime Minister of England from 1830 to 1834, and his father, General Sir Charles Grey, was private secretary to Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, and later to Queen Victoria, until his death, in 1870.

By profession Lord Grey was a lawyer. He was a member of Parliament from Northumberland for six years, beginning in 1880, and in 1894 he succeeded to the title and took his seat in the House of Lords.

Lord Grey entered enthusiastically into the project for the development of South Africa, was promoter of the South African Chartered Company, was concerned in the Jameson raid, amassed a fortune, and in 1896 became administrator of Rhodesia. He was one of the executors of Cecil Rhodes' will and influential in the direction of Rhodes' scholarships at Oxford.

Lord Grey was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1904, and held that post for six years. Lord Strathcona described him as "a statesman and philanthopist in the best sense."

He made thousands of friends during his administration in Canada. One notable movement to which he gave his support was the Public House Trust Company, of England, which was designed to supplant the ordinary saloons for the sale of intoxicants by the establishment of public houses which would discourage the use of intoxicants and encourage the substitution of tea, coffee and other soft drinks.

Lord Grey was an intimate friend of Joseph H. Choate. He frequently came to the United States and declared that he was a lover of America, which sentiment he gave as his reason for restoring to this country a picture of Benjamin Franklin that had been in the possession of his family since the time of his great-grandfather, Major General Charles Grey, who was quartered in Franklin's house in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War.

He married in 1877 Alice Holford, of Westonbirt, England, and had three children, Viscount Howick, Lady Evelyn Grey and Lady Sybil Grey.

He died August 29th, 1917.

Hamilton Wright Mabie

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE was born in Cold Spring, N. Y., December 13th, 1846, son of L. J. Mabie and Sarah (Cobuck) Mabie. He was graduated from Williams College in 1867, and from Columbia University with the degree of LL.B., in 1869. Later numerous colleges and universities conferred honorary degrees upon him.

He had just started to practice law, after graduation from Columbia, when he received the offer of a position on the editorial staff of the Christian Union, now the Outlook, of which for many years he was the associate editor with Dr. Lyman Abbott. While in that capacity he had been in touch with thousands of homes all over the country, and to these he directed every word he wrote. One of his most important works was his study of "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man," which won him distinction, especially among English scholars and critics.

Dr. Mabie was the author of many books. Among them are "Norse Stories Retold from the Eddas," "Nature in New England," "My Study Fire," "Short Studies in Literature," "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," "Essays in Literary Interpretation," "Nature and Culture," "Books and Culture," "Works and Culture," "The Life of the Spirit," "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man," "Works and Days," "Parables of Life," "Backgrounds of Literature," "Myths Every Child Should Know," "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know," "The Great World," "Heroes Every Child Should Know," "Legends Every Child Should Know," "Christmas To-

Day," "Introductions to Notable Poems," "American Ideals, Character and Life," and "Japan, To-Day and To-Morrow."

Dr. Mabie was in great demand as a public speaker throughout the country, and was regarded as one of the most popular lecturers on literary topics in America.

He was a trustee of Williams College. His class, '67, at that college, included several men who have since distinguished themselves, among them Dr. Stanley Hall, who became president of Clark University; Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, who became editor of Harper's Weekly, and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson. While at college Dr. Mabie was one of the editors of the Williams Quarterly and president of the Delphic Union, which consisted of two literary societies combined for debate.

Dr. Mabie was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and in recent years became president of the New York Kindergarten Association.

He married Miss Jeanette Trivett, of Poughkeepsie, in 1876, and had two daughters, Lorraine Trivett and Helen Rockwell Mabie.

Dr. Mabie died December 31st, 1916. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt said of him: "He was one of the sweetest tempered and highest minded men I ever met. It was a constant pleasure for me to be associated with him."

Joseph Wallace Ogden

JOSEPH WALLACE OGDEN was born at Chatham, N. J., in 1853, son of Rev. Joseph Meeker Ogden and Emeline Atwood Sweazy Ogden. He was a descendant of "John Ogden the Pilgrim" and Jane (Bond) Ogden who came over from Hampshire, England, in 1640.

Joseph W. Ogden was educated at Lafayette College and began his business career in New York in 1872 as a clerk in a broker's office. In 1881 he founded the banking and brokerage house of J. W. Ogden & Company. In 1896 he became interested in the coal business and was president of the Algonquin Coal Company.

He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a director in the American Can Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, the American Writing Paper Company, the National Biscuit Company, and an officer in the Morristown Trust Company. He was a member of the Union Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Riding Club and the National Horse Show Association.

Mr. Ogden was a great lover of horses, he was first identified with harness racing, and many years ago campaigned the trotter, Cleon, 2:22, bred by George L. Seney, winning some memorable races in the hands of James Goldsmith. Mr. Ogden then had a select breeding stud, but later became interested in English hackneys and raised several prominent winners in harness at the National Horse Show. He was identified with the Horse Show as officer, exhibitor and judge almost from its beginning, in 1883.

Mr. Ogden constructed at his own expense the Ogden Memorial Church at Chatham, N. J., in memory of his father, who was formerly rector.

He married in 1881 Charlotte Ward of Brooklyn. He died October 26th, 1916. A man of sterling character and honesty of purpose which won for him the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

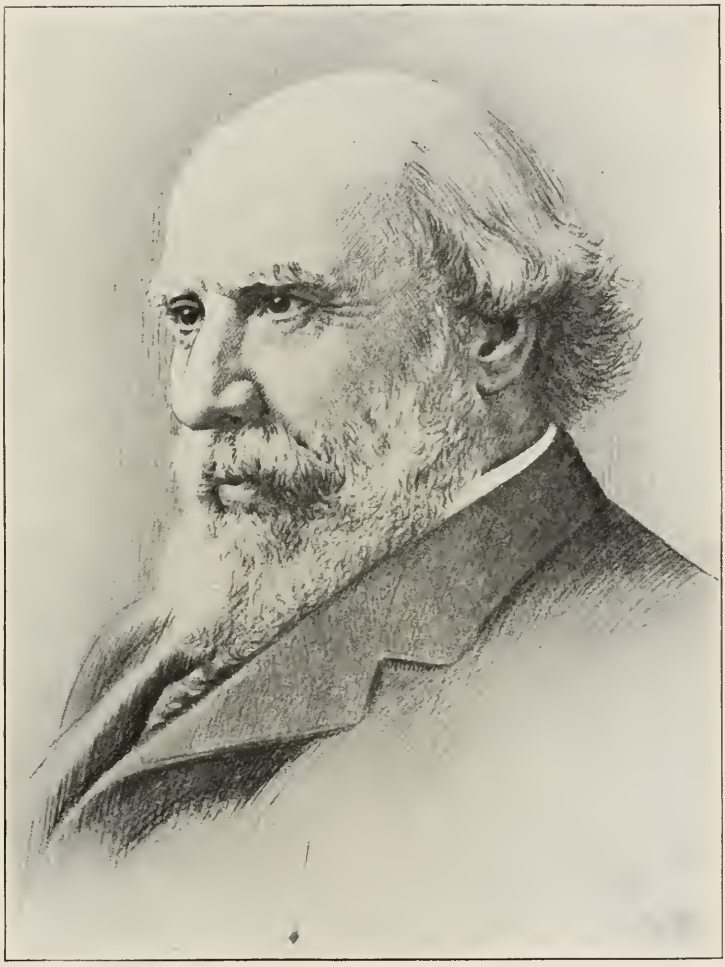
James Jerome Hill



AMES JEROME HILL was born near Guelph, in Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, September 16th, 1838, son of James and Anna (Dunbar) Hill. His parents were Scotch-Irish and Mr. Hill inherited the best traits of both races. He was educated in the Rockwood Academy, a Quaker school, which he attended until his father's death, in 1852. He refused to continue at school at the price of becoming an additional charge upon the family; his purpose was to help, and for the next four years he was employed as clerk in one of the village stores.

At the age of seventeen he started out with little other equipment than a sublime faith in himself and his future. He travelled from Maine to Minnesota, during which he was always looking for the chance that he felt would come to him. In 1856 he disembarked from a Mississippi River packet at St. Paul, then a frontier town of about 5,000 inhabitants. He obtained a job as stevedore and clerk with W. J. Bass & Co., agents for the Dubuque & St. Paul Packet Company. True to the instinct that was to make him great, he began to study river transportation and during the next fifteen years became a master of its problems. With knowledge came the realization of the needs of the great Northwest, and in 1865 Mr. Hill took the agency of the Northwest Packet Company, later becoming representative for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

In 1869 Mr. Hill started in business for himself, when he organized the firm of Hill, Griggs & Co., in the transportation and fuel trade, and brought to St. Paul the



JAMES J. HILL

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first coal ever seen there. Two years later, after learning first hand of the fertile Red River Valley and seeing that adequate transportation was its crying need, he obtained a flat-bottomed steamer and established the first regular communication between St. Paul and the Manitoba ports along the river.

St. Paul was then having its first experience with railroad building and was meeting with poor success. Eighty miles of road had been laid to St. Cloud, 316 miles to Breckenridge; in addition, there were 100 miles built into space which were said to begin and end nowhere. This railroad venture finally collapsed with a debt of $33,000,000, its only assets being a "few streaks of rust and a right of way." In addition it had earned the ill-will of all those connected with it.

Mr. Hill felt that there were great things in store for the property. He possessed a consuming desire to acquire it. Success had been the result of his hard work and foresight so far, and he began to make definite plans for getting hold of those dead railroads. For five years he dickered, those who knew his hopes regarding him a visionary, and then he made the final decision and acted. He sold all his other interests, receiving $100,000 for them, and in partnership with Donald A. Smith, afterward Lord Strathcona; George Stephen, afterward Lord Mountstephen, and John S. Kennedy, the New York banker, obtained the property he desired.

This was the birth of the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railway, which was formed to operate the property with Mr. Hill as general manager and chief of practically all operations. This was in 1878, and four years later he became vice-president, being elected president the following year. As chief executive he held the power to realize his dreams of a great transportation system, and

he undertook to extend the road to the Pacific Ocean. Again the sceptics regarded his plans as impossible of successful completion, and the extension became known as "Hill's Folly." It was thought that it would be utterly impractical for his system to live in the face of the competition it was forced to meet. There were three great systems to the south, all of which received large government bonuses, whereas the "Manitoba," or the "Great Northern," as it soon came to be known, did not have a dollar of government subsidy or the grant of an acre of land to help it in its progress from the Minnesota boundary to the sea. Those who considered these facts failed to remember that the line had "Jim" Hill, as he was known, back of it. With this indomnitable energy and grim determination the Great Northern had more behind it than all the government land grants and subsidies the other roads had leaned on.

Critics said that he was building through a country barren of people, which could give his line no tonnage and would mean ruin. He laid rails westward at the rate of a mile a day, and at an average cost of $30,000 a mile, and as he went he left a trail of embyronic farms and homesteads by the railside.

Then came the completion of the line to Puget Sound, and the empire builder turned his genius to building up the land that must support his road. Knowing that there was large profits in beef and hogs, he introduced the live stock industry into vast areas of bunchgrass plains and improved the breeds of stock by importing the best blood that money could buy. He turned to farming and sent demonstration trains through the country with experts who showed the people how to grow more wheat to the acre, and then to market this

grain, he made a cheap rate by railroad and steamship to Buffalo, where it was handled in the great elevators he built.

With his fast-growing empire behind him, he stood at the Pacific tidewater, and the Orient beckoned to him. He saw the golden opportunities that awaited him there, and he organized a fleet of Pacific steamships for the commercial invasion of China and Japan. Japan, then, in the first flush of her recent growth, wanted steel rails, but proposed getting them from England, as the rates were less. It is said that John W. Gates, the Chicago steel magnate, came to Mr. Hill with the proposition of getting American rails to China, and the railroad man replied: "I will make you a rate of $8 a ton from Chicago or Pittsburgh to Yokohoma. If that is too much, I will carry it for the axle grease used on the locomotives and freight cars; if you can't stand that, I will carry your freight for nothing!"

Mr. Hill's great passion for empire building conflicted with another great passion for railroad domain, and there ensued the great stock market fight for the control of the Northern Pacific, with its memorable "Blue Thursday," May 9th, 1901, the story of which is still told in Wall Street. E. H. Harriman and his associates had then developed the Union Pacific system and had formed a close alliance with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Mr. Hill's roads lacked a Chicago outlet. Together with the late J. P. Morgan, Mr. Hill first endeavored to secure the St. Paul. That road was not for sale. They then bought control of the Burlington and turned it over to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Mr. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff met this move by starting after the Northern Pacific in the open market, and so well conducted their campaign that they had all but control of the

property before the Hill-Morgan associates learned of the fight against them.

Mr. Morgan, who was abroad, cabled orders to buy all the Northern Pacific to be found in the market. The Harriman party was no less eager. Brokers acting for both sides bid the stock up until on the day of the corner it sold at $1,000 a share, while panic seized the Stock Exchange and the rest of the market broke widely, sweeping away an estimated $1,000,000,000 of market values. If all of the Northern Pacific stock that had been contracted for on the Exchange could have been delivered, it turned out, each party would have had a majority. But delivery was impossible, and a compromise was reached in which shorts were permitted to settle.

Following the settlement of the struggle in the stock market, the count of stock showed the Harriman group in possession of the majority of Northern Pacific common and preferred combined. But Mr. Hill and his associates had a majority of the common, and, being in control of the company, were in a position, under its charter, to retire the preferred stock. It was thus not far from a drawn battle, and there was evolved, by way of adjustment the Northern Securities Company, to which were turned over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, carrying the control of the Burlington, held by both parties. The United States Supreme Court subsequently dissolved the holding company, but in so doing ordered its shares distributed pro rata, much to Mr. Harriman's chagrin, and the control of the three roads reverted to Mr. Hill and his associates.

Mr. Hill was interested in many other properties in addition to his railroads and steamship lines.

In April, 1907, he retired as president of the Great Northern, and became chairman of the board of directors,

from which he resigned in June, 1912, retaining only his membership in the executive committee of the board.

For more than a score of years Mr. Hill was a national figure, and in September, 1915, came here from his home in St. Paul on the urgent request of the group of bankers, who made the $500,000,000 loan to the Allies, and spent some time in consultation with them over the transaction. He said that it would prove to be a help to this country, but expressed regret that his presence here forced him to forego his birthday celebration at home.

Mr. Hill was gifted with a keen artistic sense of beauty of form and color, and his collections of art and jewels were among the finest in the country.

His picture gallery was a paradise for art lovers. There were eighteen examples of the best work of Corot, which critics say cannot be matched in the world, not even in the Louvre. Among the best examples of the artist's work are his "Bibils." There are also splendid works by Fromentin, Decamp, Puvis de Chavannes, Millet, Troyon, Bouguerau, Banvin, Cazin, Henner, Laurens, Jules Breton, Daubigny, Dupre, Delacroix and Diaz.

Mr. Hill gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to the worthy poor. He took an active interest in the Catholic College, near St. Paul, and gave it an endowment of $500,000. Mr. Hill also gave largely to other church organizations and charitable societies.

He was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Jekyl Island, Down Town and New York Yacht Clubs, and an honorary member of the Rocky Mountain Club. In addition, he belonged to numerous clubs and other organizations in the West.

Mr. Hill received the degree of LL. D., from Yale in 1910. Harvard has the Hill Professorship of Trans-

portation endowed by seventy-four friends of the great railway builder. He addressed many audiences on railroad and other economic topics.

He was the author of "Highways of Progress" and numerous pamphlets.

Mr. Hill married Mary T. Mahegan and had ten children. Mr. Hill died May 29th, 1916. He was the greatest empire builder of the New World.

William Edward Van Wyck

WILLIAM EDWARD VAN WYCK, son of John Thurman and Jane (Elsworth) Van Wyck, was born in New York City, March 21st, 1841. After completing his education in the public schools, he entered the employ of Henrys, Smith & Townsend as salesman.

In May, 1860, he joined Company C, of the Seventh Regiment of the State of New York. When the war broke out he went with his regiment to Washington, D. C., and Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md. At the latter place he left the Seventh Regiment and was commissioned Captain of the 131st Regiment, New York State Volunteers. He took part in numerous engagements and skirmishes, and while on leave of absence in July, 1863, he did duty in New York City, suppressing the draft riots, and was commended by Major-Gen. B. F. Butler in General Orders. He took part in the siege of Port Hudson, at which time he lost his hearing for four months, caused by the roar of artillery. At the battles of Fort Bisland he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac.

He was brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was honorably mustered out in 1865, but continued his connection with the National Guard. He was one of the best military instructors and disciplinarians in the service.

In 1871, as Captain of Company F of the Ninth Regiment, he took an active part in quelling the Orange riots. He was a member of Mayor Van Wyck's Committee of

One Hundred for Charter Day Celebration and for the reception to Admiral Dewey in 1898. In 1898 he was also grand marshal of the Memorial Parade. Colonel Van Wyck was active in athletics, had distinguished himself in the saddle, and was one of the founders and the first president of the New York Athletic Club.

He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, New York Geneological and Biographical Society, Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment, Liederkranz, Republican, Road Drivers, Manhattan Driving, Hoboken Turtle, Coney Island Jockey, National Arts Clubs, Society of Colonial Wars, Loyal Legion, Union Veterans League, Holland Society, St. Nicholas Society, State Military and the National Rifle Associations, Numismatic and Archeological Society, Army of the Potomac, Nineteenth Army Corps, Second Brigade Staff Association, Ninth, Sixth and 131st Regiment Veterans, American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He entered the firm of C. F. Hubbs & Co. at the close of the war and continued in business practically up to the time of his death.

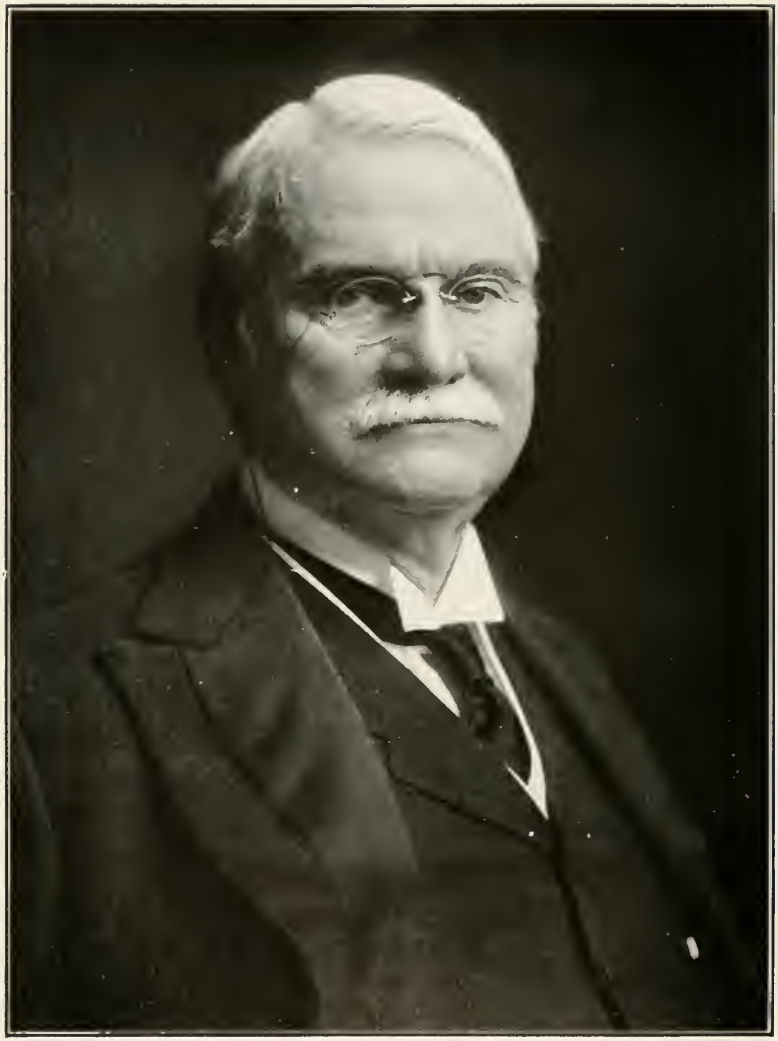
Col. Van Wyck married Jennie Lorena Lessey, of New Fairfield, Conn.

Col. Van Wyck died June 2d, 1915. He was a man of singular purity of character, with a rare charm of manner, and a most devoted and loyal friend. He was noted for his many kind acts of charity, and it can be truthfully said that no one who needed his aid ever failed to receive it or went away empty-handed.

His collection of medals for distinguished service to his country, for athletic feats and achievements in various other lines he bequeathed to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

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William Mecklenburg Polk

WILLIAM MECKLENBURG POLK was born at Ashwood, Maury County, Tennessee, August 15th, 1884, son of Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana and Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army, and Francis (Devereux) Polk, a descendant of Robert Pollock, who served under Cromwell, and came to this country in 1620 and settled on the eastern coast of Maryland.

He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1861 and entered the Confederate State Army under General Stonewall Jackson. He served first as a drillmaster, later as private in the first Mississippi Cavalry, was commissioned as Lieutenant in Bankhead's Battery of Artillery, became Assistant Chief of Artillery in the Polk's Army Corps, later in Stewart's Army Corps and finally advanced to the post of Captain, Adjutant and Inspector General in the Department Army of Tennessee.

After the war he commenced to study medicine at the University of Louisiana, and was graduated from the medical department of Columbia University in 1869. Hereafter he entered Bellevue Hospital as an interne, and subsequently became one of the pathologists of this hospital. Later he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and following served for four years as Professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics at Bellevue Medical College. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Genealogy at the New York University in which connection he served until 1898 when he became Dean of the Medical Department of Cornell University, and Professor of Obstetrics and Genealogy, which position he held until

his death. He also was gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital and consulting gynecologist to St. Luke's, St. Vincent's and the Lying-In-Hospitals.

Dr. Polk was a vestryman of the Trinity Corporation. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club, Century Association, the Harvey Society, the American College of Surgeons, the International Society of Surgery, the Royal Medical Society of England and other medical societies in France, Belgium, Great Britain and the United States. He also was an authoritative contributor to medical journals and wrote numerous pamphlets concerning the branch of medicine in which he specialized.

He wrote the Life of Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General, in two volumes. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the University of the South in 1894, by Columbia in 1904 and by the University of Georgia in 1913. Dr. Polk married first, November 14th, 1866, Ida A. Lyon of Alabama and had two sons, Frank L. Polk and John Metcalfe Polk, the latter being one of the first graduates from the Cornell Medical College and author of "Notes on Physical Diagnosis," in one volume, 1905. He married second, May 12th, 1914, Maria H. Dehon of Boston, Mass. Dr. Polk died June 23rd, 1918. He was internationally famous as a gynecologist; a man of large benevolence, his work and worth were universally admired and respected.

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Chas Henry Davis

Charles Henry Hart

CHARLES HENRY HART was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 4th, 1847, son of Samuel and Julia Leavey Hart. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. In November of the previous year he had been admitted to the Bar in Pennsylvania, and continued in the practice of his profession until February 17th, 1894, when he retired to devote all of his time to his writings. As a writer on American history and on historical portraits of this country, he was splendidly accurate. If his works were collected and his unpublished manuscripts prepared for the press they would represent an enormous monument to his knowledge and his industry. Among some of his works were "Bibliographical Lincolniana," "Life Portraits of Great Americans," "Portraits of Washington," "Biography of Robert Morris," "Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women," "Frauds in Historical Portraiture," "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Jean Antonie Houdon," "Memoir of W. H. Prescott," "Turner the Dream Painter," "Hints on Portraits and How To Catalogue Them," and "A Critical Catalogue of the Works of American Artists in the Collection of Herbert L. Pratt."

Mr. Hart upset the prevailing notion that Benjamin West was a Quaker. He denied the authenticity of two of the Gilbert Stuart portraits in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and he re-opened the controversy as to whether it was the body of John Paul Jones that was discovered in Paris on April 14th, 1905. The name and fame of Gilbert Stuart will always have attached to it the memory of Charles Henry Hart. He claimed that Stuart was pre-emi-

nent as a colorist and that his place, judged by the highest canons of art, was unquestionably among the few masters of portraiture. At this time Stuart's were selling for about $400. He might be said to have been a pioneer in the appreciation of the art of the American portrait painters. Art historians of high standing had for years made it a practice to slur our early limners. It was the fashion to attribute the works of these disciples to Lely, to Kneller, to Raeburn and to many others of the English schools. Mr. Hart has shown that many of these paintings were from the brushes of some of these obscure geniuses. He was one of those responsible for the housecleaning in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where portraits were adjudged to have crept in with wrong labels. It was only natural that a man of Mr. Hart's temperament should feel a sense of personal responsibility in preventing spurious paintings from being foisted upon collectors.

He was a member of the American Historical Association, New England Historical and Geneological Society, the Essex Institute, an honorary member of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers and a member of the Players Club of New York and the Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass., director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and chairman of the Committee on Retrospective American Art, Chicago Exposition.

Mr. Hart's first wife was Miss Armine Nixon, a great-granddaughter of Robert Morris. She died in 1897. He was married December 5th, 1912, to Miss Anita Beatriz Arabe, daughter of the late Muriel Everton of New Orleans and Alfonso Gonzales y Arabe, a member of an old Spanish family. Mr. Hart died July 29th, 1918, unrelenting foe of sham, was no perfect nor no gentle knight, but he was the unrelenting and inexorable champion of the rights of Stuart, of West, of Vanderlyn and the Peales.

Thomas Dimond

THOMAS DIMOND was born at Garrison, New York, September 1st, 1854, son of William and Katharine (Smith) Dimond, a descendant of Thomas Dimond who came to this country in 1658 and settled at Fairfield, Conn.

He was educated in the public schools of New York and at Packard's Business College, and studied the principles of architecture with James Renwick for three years. He then engaged in the iron business under his father, who was an iron master, and shortly after organized the Thomas Dimond Iron Works, and became a commanding figure in the iron industry.

Mr. Dimond had large real estate interests and was a trustee of the Bank for Savings, a director of the Colonial Insurance Company, the American Lloyds and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Western Lloyds. He was a prominent National Guardsman, the following extract, taken from the Seventh Regiment Gazette:

"After making an enviable record in H Company, he very naturally became a prominent figure in the councils of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, and when a vacancy occurred in the position of presiding officer he was elected Colonel October 25th, 1897, and January 1st, 1902, when civil titles were substituted for military titles, Colonel Dimond became president."

Colonel Dimond and Colonel Appleton did much in promoting fraternal relations between the Seventh Regiment and its veterans and paved the way for the famous celebration and parade, May 5th, 1906, commemorating the founding of the first four companies of the regiment,

when Colonel Dimond headed a column of over one thousand graduates of the regiment in its march up Fifth Avenue escorted by the Seventh Regiment under the command of Colonel Appleton.

Colonel Dimond was a member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufactures, president of the Iron League of New York and New Jersey, and a director of the Building Trades Association of New York City and its treasurer for two years; a member of the Museum of Natural History, Mechanics and Tradesman Society, New York Historical Society, West End Association, Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Architectural Iron Society, American Yacht and New York Athletic Clubs, and a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Sleepy Hollow, Knollwood Golf, Chelsea Plantation at South Carolina, Nassau of Princeton, and the Metropolitan Opera Clubs; the Pilgrims of the United States and the Military Service Institute of the United States. He was a vestryman in All Angels Episcopal Church.

Colonel Dimond was married July 10th, 1879, to Jennie Kelly, in the old homestead where she was born at 164 West 74th Street; daughter of William and Katharine Holmes Kelly, a descendant of the early Morgan and Stanton families of New York, and had three children, Florence May, now Mrs. James D'Olier, James Renwick and Lieutenant George Arnold Dimond.

Colonel Dimond died April 22nd, 1918, a capable man of affairs, dignified, courteous, modest, a loyal friend. He was representative of the highest type of the American business man.

Thomas Hamlin Hubbard

THOMAS HAMLIN HUBBARD was born at Hallowell, Maine, December 20th, 1838, son and youngest child of Doctor John and Sarah Hodge (Barrett) Hubbard. His ancestors were pioneer settlers of New Hampshire, his grandfather at one time a Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, his father a State Senator and Governor of Maine, and later a Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain to decide, with a British Commissioner, the fishing limits at river mouths.

Mr. Hubbard, after preparation at the Hallowell Academy, entered Bowdoin College and was graduated with the class of 1857; he afterward read law in the office of Anson G. Stinchfield and taught in the Hallowell Academy. He was admitted to the Bar in Maine and in 1860 came to New York, did some work in the office of Abbot Brothers on their digest, entered the Albany Law School in the autumn and was admitted to the Bar in New York in 1861, entered the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons as managing clerk and remained there until September 29th, 1862, when he entered the army as Adjutant of the 25th Maine Volunteers. This regiment left Portland for nine months service at Washington. Lieutenant Hubbard was attached to General Casey's division of the Army of Defense from October, 1862, until the following February, and was at Chantilly, Virginia, on picket duty until summer. On June 30th, 1863, he was ordered home to be mustered out at the end of the term of enlistment, and on July 11th, honorably discharged from the service. He re-enlisted as Lieutenant Colonel of the 30th Maine Volun-

teers (Infantry) and was promoted to be Colonel June 2d, 1864. On July 13th, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers "for meritorious services during the war."

General Hubbard was in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Monett's Bluff and Cane River Crossing, and served through the unfortunate Red River campaign. He rendered special aid in the construction of a dam across the Red River at Alexandria, which effected the release of the Federal gunboats stranded in the river. For this service he was given special commendation by Admiral Porter. He also rendered efficient assistance in the work of constructing a bridge of boats across the Atchafalaya River, when the passage of the army had been seriously checked by the destruction of the existing bridges. His service also took him to Morganzia, Marksville and Avoyella's Prairie. In the summer of 1864 he was seriously ill in New Orleans, and it was early fall when he was able to rejoin his regiment. On October 26th, 1864, he was in action at Bunker Hill, and later did duty at Middletown and Newton. He acted as president of a court martial at Cumberland, Maryland, and after the review of his command at Washington in April, 1865, was ordered to Savannah, where he conducted a board for the examination of volunteer officers applying for commissions in the regular army.

After the war he formed a partnership with Charles A. Rapallo, afterward a Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. On January 1st, 1867, he was admitted to partnership in the firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons, the firm name being changed January 1st, 1875, to Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. In the years succeeding, this firm had a large and varied practice.

In 1888 General Hubbard withdrew from active prac-

tice to devote his time to the management of the estate of Mark Hopkins, largely interested in the Southern Pacific Company and its allied enterprises. From 1896 to 1900 he was vice-president of that company, the president being Collis P. Huntington; he was president from 1894 to 1901 of the Mexican International Railroad and from 1901 to 1912 of the Guatemala Central. From 1904 he was president of the International Banking Corporation and was a director of the American Light and Traction Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, National Bank of Commerce in New York, Toledo, St. Louis and Western and Wabash Railroad Companies and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

He was for many years a trustee of Bowdoin College, to which he gave a library building, trustee of the Albany Law School in which, in 1902, he established a course in legal ethics, a subject in the years following of extended consideration and action by the several Bar Associations of the country, and president of the New York County Lawyers' Association. From 1903 to 1906 he was Commander of the New York Commandery and at the time of his death Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. From 1903 to 1905 he was president of the New England Society in New York City, and in later years president of the Peary Arctic Club which aided in financing Admiral Peary's expeditions and discovery of the North Pole.

General Hubbard was married January 28th, 1868, to Sibyl A. Fahnestock of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Two sons of this marriage died in childhood. Three children survive him, John and Anna W. Hubbard, and Mrs. Herbert S. Darlington. He died May 19th, 1915. A man of the noblest quality, distinguished ability and intellectual power.

Walter Franklin Chappell

WALTER FRANKLIN CHAPPELL was born at De Cew Falls, Ontario, Canada, September 26th, 1856, Chappell of Gloucestershire, England, and Mary Moore Chappell, of County Antrim, Ireland. At an early age he displayed unusual studious tendencies and was placed under the careful tutelage of Professor Carswell. He was graduated from St. Catherine Collegiate Institute; received the degree of B. A. from the University of Toronto; he won the class prize, a silver medal; and received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery from the Trinity Medical School, where he was awarded a gold medal for proficiency. He then went to London to continue his medical studies under Sir Morell Mackenzie and Sir Frederick Treves.. He remained there five years, attending clinics and doing general surgical and research work. During this time he was Assistant Police Surgeon and was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

In 1885 he returned to Canada and shortly after removed to New York City and began the practice of medicine. On November 16th, 1886, he entered the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, as Clinical Assistant in the Throat Department; became Assistant Surgeon May 20th, 1889, and Surgeon May 15th, 1893. He was secretary of the Medical Board from November 20th, 1893, to November 18th, 1895, and a member of the Committee on Instruction from January 18th, 1904, to March 13th, 1916. He was elected president of the Board of Surgeons November 12th, 1917.

It was his conception and through his efforts that the

name of the hospital was changed from Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital to the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, and it was largely through his efforts that sufficient funds were raised to construct the new buildings. Dr. Chappell frequently remarked to his friends that he recognized that his own growth was commensurate and almost secondary to that of the institution with which he was connected. He was a man of unusual keen insight and sound judgment, with an extensive knowledge of men and affairs.

Dr. Chappell was Clinical Professor of Laryngology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for about ten years. He invented a large number of instruments for use in throat operations, and was a prominent contributor to the leading medical journals. He was the author of "Effects of Protein Extracts, from Fruits and Pollen, on the Upper Air Tracts," and numerous pamphlets on laryngology.

He was a member of the American Laryngological Association, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Inc., and numerous clubs and foreign societies.

He married January 31st, 1894, Mary Louise Graves and had three children, Louise Chappell Kunhardt, Constance Chappell Talmage, and Walter Franklin Chappell.

Professor Chappell died October 19th, 1918. He was one of the most distinguished nose and throat specialists in America. While he enjoyed an extensive practice among the wealthy, his free practice among those who could not afford to pay for his services, combined with his high professional attainments, endeared him likewise to his associates in the profession and to all who came in contact with him.

Charles Curie

CHARLES CURIE was born in Andencourt, France, October 20th, 1842; son of Frederick and Doretha Malvena (Diemer) Curie. He was graduated from the University Law School, New York City, with the degree of L.L.B., in 1883. He married, March 24th, 1870, Jennie Andrews. He became engaged in the Civil War on April 19th, 1861, by enlisting in Company C, Ninth New York Volunteers. He was made First Lieutenant Second Hawkins' Zouaves, February 13th, 1863; transferred to the Blair Rifles, April 21st, 1863; discharged by consolidation, June 22d, 1863; mustered in as First Lieutenant, Company C, this regiment, to serve three years, June 23rd, 1863; transferred to Company K, March 8th, 1864; mustered in as Captain, Company A, September 30th, 1864; discharged, December 20th, 1864. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, December 19th, 1863, with rank from June 22d, 1863, and Captain, August 12th, 1864, with rank from May 8th, 1864. After the war he was admitted to the Bar, and practiced his profession in New York City. He was a director of the Sutherland & Edwards Company, A. & N. Realty Company, American Prospecting and Mining Company, Holtz & Freystedt Company, Home Land and Building Company, Lamond & Robertson Company, Laurel Grove Cemetery Company, Passaic Water Company, Paterson and Ramapo R. R. Company, Second National Bank, Paterson, New Jersey, and Rutherford and Carlstadt Land and Building Company. He was president of the civil organization of Company C, Hawkins' Zouaves Association; Roanoke Associates and Burn-

side's Expedition and Ninth Army Corps. He was Department Commissioner, Department of New Jersey, G. A. R., 1905-6; Commanded Company I, First New Jersey Battalion at Yorktown, 1881, and Chancellor Military Order Loyal Legion of New York 1899. He was a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Society for Improvement of the Poor, Arion Society, Farragut Post No. 28, G. A. R., Paterson, New Jersey, and Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He belonged to the Army and Navy, Union League and Hamilton Clubs. He died May 9th, 1914. His heart always responded to the people's call and duty was the watchword of his life.

Gabriel Grant

GABRIEL GRANT was born September 4th, 1826, at Newark, New Jersey, of Scotch ancestry, being a son of Charles Grant. He was graduated from Williams College in 1846 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1851. In response to the call of President Lincoln for troops he entered the Second Regiment of the Second Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers under Brigadier General Kearney, and was commissioned Surgeon of his regiment. After the first battle of Bull Run, in which he participated, he was assigned to duty as Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, by Congressional authority. On December 12th, 1861, he was assigned to duty as Brigade Surgeon with the brigade commanded by General French, and shortly afterwards as Division Surgeon-in-Chief, in which capacity he participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. For his personal gallantry at Fair Oaks, Antietam and Fredericksburg he was highly commended in the reports of the commanding generals. He accompanied General Stoneman on his reconnaissance in March, 1862, and organized the Brigade Hospital at Camp California and the Division Hospital at Harpers Ferry. On February 18th, 1863, he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi and appointed Medical Director of Hospitals at Evansville, Indiana. While thus engaged he was sent by General Burnside to General Grant's Army, then operating in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and was placed in full charge of the convey-

ance of the wounded troops to the hospital. In June, 1863, he became Surgeon-in-Chief in the Battle of Sartartia, Mississippi, and was highly commended by General Kimball in his report of that important engagement. His record was crowned with conspicuous honors. He received from Congress the Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry upon the field of battle," and the services for which the award was made to him were the high commendation "for good conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 1st, 1862, and in the battle of Sartartia, Mississippi, June 13th, 1863." He was subsequently elected Surgeon General of the Medal of Honor Legion and Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He died November 8th, 1909, conscious of the nation's gratitude and happy in the thought of his life's devotion to the betterment of his fellow men.

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